

# Industrial and Commercial GAZETTE.

VOLUME I.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866.

NUMBER 34.

## Industrial & Commercial Gazette

Devoted to Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Oil and Mining.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
**J. H. TURNER & CO.,**  
At Four Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Office—No. 95 Green Street, opposite the Custom House.

**ADVERTISING RATES:**  
One square, (10 lines or less, Minimum) first insertion \$1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.  
Quarter Column—First insertion \$3; each subsequent insertion, (less than one month) \$4; One month, \$12; two months, \$20; three months, \$28; six months, \$45; twelve months, \$85.  
Half Column—Three months, \$82; six months, \$130; twelve months, \$225.  
Business and Professional Cards, not exceeding five lines, inserted at \$20 per year, or \$2 per month for a less time.  
Ledger notices in editorial columns 25 cents per line, each insertion.  
Solid notices in reading columns 20 cents per line.

(Written for the Gazette.)

### Lines.

Dear mother, as the silent stars  
Are mildly gazing from above,  
I'm thinking God for blessing me  
With one true heart that I may love.

Oh, mother, I am treading now  
O'er paths I dreamed not of before;  
My hopes around me scattered lie,  
As wrecks along Time's jeweled shore.

Oh, often mother, for thy sake  
I've caused a smile to hide my tears,  
I would not have our shadow cast  
A gloom o'er your declining years.

'Twas you who taught my infant lips,  
To breathe God's name in child-like prayer;  
To Him I pray so earnestly,  
For strength my sad, sad lot to bear.

Oh! mother, let me follow now  
My head upon your faithful breast,  
And feel that I am not alone,  
Whilst with your love I still am blessed.

(Written for the Gazette.)  
**SAFE.**

Dear little Frankie, I loved him then, I love him now, tho' for ten summers the grass has sprung afresh above his head, and the snows of ten winters have hidden away the little mound, and the pure white dove hovering over the tiny head-stone that tells where our baby sleeps.—Our baby still! Because God took him in his innocent purity, his guileless infancy, while his little steps were uncertain and feeble, even tho' guided by the hand of love—his lips only essaying simple words, and those all purity and truth.

I miss him to-day, and the sunlight falls less cheerfully across the floor, as I remember the little figure that kept changeable, restless shadows gliding back and forth in the cheerful glow, as he played "bo-peep" with the sunshine. I miss the merry prattle, the gleeful laugh, the strange, unchild-like words that flashed forth sometimes till it seemed as if he had been learning from wiser lips. And yet, as I thought of him to-day with all the mother love still warm and fresh in my heart, as the day when I laid him without my arms forever, I said with a glad fervor: "Thank God, our Frankie is not here!"

There were his little mates, companions of his infancy; their young lives now reaching past a half score of years, playing outside my window, where the leaves made so thick a screen I could watch their sports unseen. I loved to watch their happy play and listen to their cheerful voices, which made a pleasant, harmonious melody, and note the progress of the merry games, till anger crept fiercely in provoked by some trifling word or deed, and boyish life gave utterance to language that made me shudder and had hold my breath. Curses rang out upon the air in the silvery tones of boyhood. God's holy name fell from profane lips, and disobedience, irreverence, impurity and all the low voices that are the offspring of sin, seemed budding into a vigorous growth, vying promise of an early maturity.

I could not think my little Frankie would have learned their evil ways; that my careful, watchful eye would have so easily been deceived. And yet, other tender, loving, watchful mothers, caressed and petted their darling boys, with little suspicion of the lurking poison, finding its deadly way thro' every avenue of the little hearts, infused by evil communications and corrupt associations. As I thought of them, proud affectionate, building such fond hopes for their sons, laying their future wide and high, I thought of my own baby boy, cared for and taught by angels, given to some glorious work among the heavenly hosts, it may be, and I blessed God that he had gone in his innocence and purity to the Savior who blessed little children and made them heirs of the kingdom of Heaven.

Ah, the little footstep that faltered in their baby walk, how soon they would have gone astray more widely still, the soft voice that knew only words of gentleness and love, would too soon have learned to give utterance to passion, and the pure heart learn the old, fierce struggle between the good and evil, the right and the wrong, which comes to every human soul; and the latter might prevail over all my watchfulness and care, over every whisper of the still small voice, the fear of death or the hope of Heaven.

I would drop one word of warning into the ears of fond mothers whose implicit trust and confidence in the innocence and purity of their manly boys, lulls watchfulness asleep; you can hardly imagine the danger that walks up and down the streets, that lingers about the play-ground and creeps into the least suspected places where your careful eyes do not penetrate, corrupting the thought, word and action, till with dawning manhood your noble boys are ready to adopt the most degrading vices with hardly a reproval from the conscience, your firm, judicious training should have kept watchful and tender—with hardly a realization of the sinfulness or harm of the evil habits which have gained upon them with slow but steady progress. Teach them to give you implicit confidence as well as obedience, encourage them to come to you with a history of all their little sports, their childish troubles, and you will readily be prepared to choose suitable companions for their sports, and have little trouble in giving their hearts best treasures, the full and free outpouring of a child's confidence and love.

But if instead, you are called to give your darlings back to God in their infant purity and innocence, remember amid your overwhelming grief and sorrow, you could not always keep them children, closely attended and shielded, but as the years pass on, they must become contaminated by the evil that walks abroad, and thank infinite Wisdom that they are safe from danger, temptation and crime. M. W. M.

(Written for the Gazette.)

### The Adventures of a Cotton Ball.

I first saw the glorious sunshine in an immense field occupied by my parent stem and countless numbers of her kindred in the central portion of my parent State—beautiful and salubrious Mississippi. Upon looking around me when the rising sun made jewels of those tiny dew-drops which lay caressingly upon my soft and spotless bosom, I was transported with delight. As far as the eye could reach, the earth seemed clothed in one unbroken sheen of snowy white. I had gossiping neighbors, too, as also vain and frivolous creatures, who took it into their silly noddles that they were more fair, and in fact formed of better material, and were infinitely superior to their surroundings. By some chance a parent stalk of the "Long Staple, Sea Island" became close neighbors of ours, and the arrogant chatter of the numerous offspring annoyed me not a little. They could not see why they were forced to associate with such coarse, plebeian specimens as those which surrounded them. And then they would prognosticate as to their future destiny. They would "wither if they thought for a moment that they would ever be wrought up into coarse fabrics to be worn by plebeian mortals. Yes, no other fate would suit them than to be converted into the finest quality of fabrics and be worn most by the aristocratic nabob of the land." One pert young Miss said that "for her part she would never be content until she rested on the bosom of some very nice, handsome and rich young gentleman." I thought I detected something like a blush upon her cheek as she spoke, but I soon discovered my mistake—it was only a stray sun-beam had rested there whilst toyed with a zephyr.

But I am gossiping now: I started to tell my autobiography, and lo! I am depicting the follies of others. The first thing like affliction which disturbed my quiet life, was one bright morning a huge specimen of humanity of a very dark hue, came crashing through our neighbors, and with his immense rough hands ruthlessly tore my kindred and neighbors from their parent stems. I will not now say whether it was fright or merely the oscillation caused by a passing breeze, but certain am I that I trembled violently. In a shorter space of time than it takes to relate it, he seized me in his great black hand and with quick yet cruel wrench I felt myself disengaged from my parent stem and thrust unceremoniously into a huge basket where I found a large number of my kindred and kind connected.

I was next taken, together with my companions in misery, to a large shed-like building, in which there was a great clatter of machinery, and cast upon an immense heap of bulbs similar to myself. My suspense as to the character of my next ill usage was of short duration, for I was soon taken up and cast, with many others, into a most horrible machine, invented by some enemy of my royal race, whose sharp teeth and saws with rapid motion soon rent me asunder, destroying my much-prized shape, and rendering my identity next to impossible. In this cruel operation I lost my life-giving principle—my seeds—which I had so carefully enfolded in my bosom, and to which I clung affectionately as long as I possibly could. After we had been tortured thus to the satisfaction of our tormentors we were heaped into box-like machine until it was filled up to its utmost capacity, and then commenced a new species of torture—compression. This process continued until we were made almost a solid mass, in fact were made to assume as

small a bulk as possible. I will not attempt to describe my feelings while undergoing this process—suffice it to say they were excruciating in the extreme. We were confined in our compressed condition by an envelop of a strong and coarse fabric and rolled to one side out of the way. After laying thus quiescent for about a fortnight the bundle or bail of which I was a component, together with several others of like form and kindred material were placed upon a heavy, lumbering, slow-going vehicle and were soon on our way to the "Father of waters."

In arranging the bale in which I was confined, I fortunately found myself on the extreme outer edge, and through the interstices of the covering I could get glimpses of the outer world and enjoy the ever-welcome air.

The trip to the Mississippi river was anything but a pleasant one. Aside from the tediousness, (and I thought we would never arrive at our destination,) the roads were most execrable—now struggling heavily through mire for miles, anon jolting over corduroys; now fording a swollen stream and anon struggling at snail's slow pace up a steep declivity.

As all things sublimity have an end, so had my uncomfortable journey. We were tumbled sans ceremony upon the bank of the great river. We had lain thus exposed to the weather for a few days only, when one night, I never shall forget it, there came a deep, indelible noise from the river, far below, and after a short space of time I beheld, what to poor, unsophisticated and inexperienced little me, appeared an enormous monster, slowly approaching. It had one large, fiery red eye; and out of its enormous horns issued black smoke and fire, whilst its huge mouth was filled with fire. As it approached nearer it gave vent to a most unearthly shriek—rather a mingling of shrieks and bellows, which reverberated for miles and miles away amid the hills and valleys, and made the earth beneath me fairly tremble. To say that I was frightened would but feebly express my feelings, but I was doomed to have my fortitude still more heavily put to the test. With quick, heavy, yet regular breathings it approached the light which some one had, as I thought very injudiciously, built before us on the bank. When the monster stopped right in front of us, my companion bales, one by one were rolled and tumbled, as I thought, right into its fiery, capacious mouth. At length my anxiety with regard to my fate was reduced to tangible certainty, for a huge black man ruthlessly pierced my side with a sharp, hook-like instrument and with a quick movement whirled me over the brink of the steep declivity, down which I rolled and tumbled with accelerating velocity. I then gave myself up as lost, making sure that I was destined to feed the flames within the jaws of the monster, which I could now see plainer and more plain at each evolution. At length I reached a level floor in front of the fiery mouth, but with the impetus I had received in my descent, I rolled swiftly past it and, had it not been for two stalwart men who caught me with their sharp hooks, I would have received an unceremonious bath in the river beyond. I soon discovered my mistake as to the character of the huge monster, as I, in my ignorance and fear, had deemed it, and became, gradually, more reconciled to my fate.

Being stowed back into the after part of the steamboat, (for by that name I soon knew it,) we there remained in the dark and heated atmosphere for several days. I knew that we were moving, through the waters, by the plashing on each side and the gurgling sound beneath, together with the heavy laboring of the engine, (I had discovered its name and use). Nothing of moment occurred until we arrived at Louisville, a large, thrifty and enterprising city on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio river.

We were here brought forth from our obscurity and rolled out upon the shore, from whence we were conveyed on two wheeled wagons—drays, I think they call them—to a large warehouse kept by Messrs. Porter, Fairfax & Co. We were not long to remain here, for shortly after our arrival a large number of gentlemen came in, and one man commenced talking rapidly. From what little I could gather, he was expatiating very eloquently upon our superior qualities, singularly and collectively, and wound up by offering us for sale to the highest bidder. Now as for myself, I confess to the possession of a good deal of hereditary pride, (belonging as I did to the royal family,) and my vanity received a deep wound upon this being so cavalierly used—the idea that I, that we should be put up at auction like some common article of merchandise, was awful. But my wounded feelings, however, were a good deal mollified by the evident deep interest manifested by all present and their high appreciation of our real value, together with the avidity with which they strove for possession of us poor, torn and travel-stained things.

The very next day I commenced my travels anew, with one important and gratifying variation—I seemed to be treated with a little more care, and had evidently assumed a higher value in the eyes of my present, to that which I possessed in those of my original owner. Once again I was on board a steamboat, unaccompanied by my former trip. After a short and pleasant trip I arrived at Grafton, Va., where I was destined to add another leaf to my book of experience as to the manner in which mortals endeavor to annihilate time and space—I allude to the railway. Being deposited in an immense and lofty building, I had a short period to look around me. All seemed bustle and confusion, wagons and drays were working in and out in seeming confusion, like the misty mazes of a dance, men were shouting and hurrying hither and yon, whips were cracking like Lilliputian pistols, all tended to render the scene Babylonian. My owner finally approached, accompanied by another gentleman, and as he came up remarked, pointing to where I lay: "They sell cotton deuced well down in Louisville, there's a bale which cost me over \$170. But, however, I calculate to make a good round sum off the lot, as they are all of superior quality. But hark! the in-train is coming, I must see the Shipping Clerk in order to get off by the next train." I listened and afar off, along a line of dark-looking parallel threads I heard a sound like deep muttered thunder, only continuous and gradually increasing in volume. At length there appeared, creeping around the bend, first a black smoky object, followed by a long succession of different colored boxes. On, on they came and seemed to increase in speed as they advanced. In a short time a jet of whitish smoke shot up from the thing, whatever it was, in advance, and after the lapse of a few seconds there came rippling over the breeze a sound like that I had first heard from the steamboat, but shriller, and if possible more unearthly. On, on they came, and as they approached nearer they seemed to fairly fly, when gradually the speed was diminished until it moved slower and slower, and when it entered the building in which I was, a man could keep pace with it in a moderate walk. At length the train stopped in front of me and very close. I was lost in amazement; the smoking object in front, was an engine on wheels and what I took for boxes were cars as large as small houses.

Being finally encased as it were in a box-car where I could not hear or see anything until I arrived near my final destination, consequently can tell nothing of the transmission only that I was conscious of moving very rapidly. Suffice it to say that I finally arrived at "the City of Spindles," and found myself in a huge building where there was all manner of noise and racket. Soon the knife was applied to my rough covering and I was once more comparatively free; and now my troubles commenced anew. I found myself torn from where I lay and in coming in contact with the machinery I was caught up and rapidly twisted and elongated into a fine thread and wound tightly and rapidly around a large spool. I will not stop to depict my feelings at this procedure, but must hurry through with this "o'er true tale."

I was then removed to another room, likewise filled with machinery, of a different character. There was a large framework with massive rollers at each end; between these there was an almost countless number of threads like myself, stretched horizontally. Whilst I was looking, by some contrivance every other thread was raised and the alternates depressed and whilst in that position there darted with the quickness of thought, between the two rows of thread, a little boat-shaped article, leaving a thread in its track; then there swung forward a long affair with something like the teeth of a comb, which pressed the thread firmly in its place; when it swung back the horizontal threads were reversed—the bottom ones were raised and the top ones depressed; and again the little boat-shaped affair darted on its mission, leaving its thread to be pressed up as the last. So it went—the little shuttle—back and forth, in much quicker time than it takes me to tell it. It was not long, however, before my spool was placed in the shuttle, and I found myself flying back and forth, and ere I could realize it, I was the component part of a good and useful piece of cloth.

I soon lost all cognizance of the outer world, for the bolt of which I was a part, after undergoing certain manipulations, was rolled tightly up and placed in a large box, which, on being thoroughly filled, was securely nailed up for shipment.

The next time I saw the glorious light of day was in a wholesale store on Main street in the city of Louisville, Ky.—Here the box was emptied and I was placed on the counter for inspection. I had laid thus quiescent for the space of a week, when I was taken down and again placed in a large box together with divers and sundry kinds of other goods. Some of finer texture and some coarser, some of gaudy colors and some of sombre; when filled to its utmost capacity, it was then very carefully nailed and bound up. Shortly thereafter, I was whirling swiftly over a railroad. I knew this for I readily recognized the sounds, but whither, I of course had no means of judging. After traveling thus for a few days I discovered that I was no

longer in motion—had come to a terminus. In a few days more I again found myself in motion, but this time by a slower and rougher mode of transportation, and soon I recognized my old destination—a corduroy road. How long I was on this portion of my journey, I am utterly ignorant, but one thing is certain, I thought it never would end. But end it did at last, to my infinite relief, and the box in which I was imprisoned was taken from the lumbering vehicle. Anon I heard and felt the jar of heavy blows upon the box, and ere long the top was taken off and I once more beheld the blessed light. I was taken out and placed upon the shelf. Where I was I knew not, but I had ample time to take observations, and amused myself as best I could in listening to the conversation of those who came into the room in which I was. A single glance convinced me that I was in a small retail establishment, the heterogeneous collection with which the room was partially filled, plainly indicated that; but in what part of the globe? that was a puzzling question. After the lapse of a few weeks, however, I overheard a name mentioned which startled me not a little, it was that of the man upon whose plantation I sprang into existence. By listening attentively, I found that I was within a few miles of my old home. O, joy!

In about a week after making this joyful discovery, who should enter the little cross-road store, but my old, first owner. Yes, there he was! He made several purchases, among which, to my infinite delight, was myself; and I now am doing him good service by shielding his person as well from the keen blasts, as from the scorching rays of the sun.

During all my travels as well as now I have continually asked myself the question, "why do we of the cotton kingdom have to go such a long, tedious route, adding to our final cost, by transportation, storage, speculators per centage, etc., etc., only to return through other hands who also receive their percentage, and the transportation, back to the localities from whence we started? Could we not be made to fulfill our destiny nearer home?" When first sold, I did not bring the one hundredth part of a cent, whilst on my return I am sold for at least 50 cents. However, I'll bother no more about it, but rest content that I am back home. W. W.

(Written for the Gazette.)

### Valuable Receipts and Suggestions.

When a man has, by observation and experience, acquired a knowledge of valuable facts that have cost him nothing, I am disposed to regard it as a duty he owes to his fellow-men, or to humanity, to impart them. So I will here give your readers some valuable receipts and suggestions, which I have thus collected, as I have once been a physician.

1. OPIUM AND ASA-FETIDA.—I am not an advocate of the use of opium, by any means, only medically, and am decidedly opposed to the practice of smoking it, than which nothing will ruin the human system quicker, and make a wreck of it sooner! Laudanum, or the tincture of opium, is not a good way of using it either; as a person cannot thus obtain all its best properties; and, besides, the alcohol or ardent spirits used in making it, is injurious in connection with it; as "liquor" and opium do not agree well together at all, each making the effect of the other more deleterious on the system. The best form or manner of using opium is to use the gum, and to use it always in combination with asafetida, in the proportions of about two parts of the latter, (asafetida,) to one of opium. The asafetida, though regarded by many as almost inert and offensive on account of its fetid smell, is really one of the best medicines we have. It is a most excellent tonic for the stomach, and a nerve and anti-spasmodic; and a good protective against several contagious diseases; as measles, whooping-cough, varioloid, &c., and, alas, the too, (but I cannot affirm it,) against the scarlet-fever and small-pox. But nearly all anti-spasmodic medicines possess a fetid smell; as musk, skunk-cabbage, &c. Asafetida is gently laxative, in large doses, which opium, when taken with it, corrects; and as it is not narcotic, there is not the danger from taking an overdose of it, as from taking one of opium. In tincture asafetida is one of the best remedies for cholera we have. In using it as a preventive of contagious diseases, it should be taken internally as well as carried about the person.

2. BONESET IN CHILLS AND FEVER.—Where certain localities are subject to particular diseases, our wise and beneficent Creator has generally placed the appropriate remedies, if we knew them all, and how to use them; and hence where chills and fever are prevalent, the boneset, or *cupatorium perfoliatum*, will generally be found growing in large quantities. The proper way of using it in that disease, is, to bruise the leaves well, and add a sufficiency of alcohol or good ardent spirits, whisky will do, to make a saturated tincture. The dose is a teaspoonful at a time, diluted in water, every one or two hours, in the absence of the chill or fever, in the same manner as quinine is taken.

3. PREPARATIONS OF IRON IN CHILLS

AND FEVER.—In cases of chills and fever of long standing, or frequent recurrence, the blood becomes thin, watery or serous, and impoverished, in consequence of the loss of the red particles, which are caused or supplied by iron in the system; and a permanent cure cannot be effected, without restoring the blood to a healthy state. This has to be done by the use of iron in some of its forms. The black sulphuret of iron is the best. This can easily be made in any blacksmith's shop as follows: heat a piece of iron or steel, (steel is said to be the best), to a white heat. Then place roll sulphur or brimstone on it, over a pan or vessel of water. The sulphur will combine with the iron, and run or drop off in globules in the water. As these can be easily pulverized, pulverize them in an iron mortar, and sift through muslin. The coarser particles pulverize and sift again, until all are made fine. Then make it into pills of ordinary size, with the soft extract of gentian, which is a good stomachic. The dose is some two or three pills at a time, in conjunction with the tincture of boneset, with quinine or some other good tonic.

4. SIMPLE CURE FOR CORNS.—The following the writer knows from experience to be an effectual remedy for those painful excrescences on the toes and feet called corns. Bathe the foot, well in tepid or milk-warm water.—Then pare off the corn with a sharp pen-knife, as deep as it can be pared, without bringing the blood. Then take green peach-tree leaves, and rub them well, till the leaves are bruised, on the corn, once or twice a day; repeating the operation as long as necessary. A few days' application will generally suffice to cure them. I have tried this remedy often on myself, and never yet had it to fail. It is a simple but effectual remedy.

5. TO KEEP OFF TOOTH-ACHE.—In washing the face in the morning, wash or bathe the ears well, inside and out, with cold water. I also know this to be an effectual preventive from my own experience and observation on others.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN.

(Written for the Gazette.)

### A Liberal Translation.

*Coolum non arripere mautum, qui trans mare curvus torace.*

He'll cross in vain the trackless main,  
Who bears a troubled mind.  
The bitter grief that scorches relief  
He cannot leave behind.  
In vain on other skies he'll look—  
On other faces gaze—  
In vain in search of Leathe's brook  
His wand'ring footstep strays.

For still with him his troubles swim  
The dark and stormy deep,  
Cross ocean's space, with him keep pace,  
And in his hammock sleep.  
Though blue the skies of other climes  
And fair their lands to see,  
The pleasures which the scene unfolds,  
For him can never be.

For to each god his care sick soul  
He carries with himself,  
And finds the bliss he there will miss,  
Alas, no sea-born elf!  
For happiness is of the mind  
And born of blit content,  
Which not in virtue of some find,  
But days in change spent!

A. FULKEBORN.

LOUISVILLE, July 11th, 1866.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

### Statistics of Kentucky.

LARUE COUNTY.

POST OFFICES.—Hodgenville, County Seat; Magnolia, Upton's, Buffalo, Mt. Shearman, and Salt Lick.

LAW FIRMS.—W. B. Reed & J. W. Twyman, R. D. Murray, H. S. Johnson, J. F. Cessna.

CHURCHES.—Catholic, Rev. Mr. Reed, Pastor; Presbyterian, Mr. Williams, Pastor; Baptist, Rev. R. M. Enlow, Pastor; Methodist, Rev. John W. Cunningham, Pastor.

One Seminary, located in Hodgenville, of which Miss Eliza Robertson is teacher, with two assistants. Usually about 100 pupils.

Population of county about 5,000. As to the History of the county, its natural curiosities, &c., I refer the reader to Butler's history of Kentucky, which is, in the main, correct.

I have no knowledge of any citizen of this county who may be named as a distinguished individual. It is conceded, however, that Abraham Lincoln was born about three miles south of Hodgenville. E. R. B.

CARLYLE AND HIS DEAD WIFE.—Thomas Carlyle has composed the following inscription, to be placed on a tombstone over the grave of his wife: "Here likewise now rests Jane Welsh Carlyle, spouse of Thomas Carlyle, Chelsea, London. She was born at Haddington, 14th July, 1801; only child of the above John Welsh and of Grace Welsh, Caplell, Dumfriesshire, his wife. In her bright existence she had more sorrows than are common, but also a soft invincibility, a clearness of discernment, and a noble loyalty of heart, which are rare. For forty years she was the true and loving helpmate of her husband, and by act and word unweariedly forwarded him as none else could in all of worthy that he did or attempted. She died at London 21st of April, 1866, suddenly snatched away from him, and the light of his life has gone out."

## Agricultural Department.

## Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

(Signed)  
L. J. BRADFORD, President.  
Jas. G. MILLER, Secretary.

## Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution, adopted at a late meeting of the Directors, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of this Society.

## MONTGOMERY &amp; BATH STOCK SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the stock men of Montgomery, Bath and adjoining counties, assembled at Mt. Sterling on the 30th inst., a stock society was organized. Hon. B. J. Peters, of Montgomery, was elected President. The first fair of the society will be held near Mt. Sterling on the 22d, 23d and 24th days of August, 1866.

## JESSAMINE COUNTY STOCK SOCIETY.

The annual fair of this society will be held at Nicholasville on the 9th and 10th days of August next.

## Remarks on Trichini and Trichiniasis, by Dr. Lawrence Smith.

The alarming outbreak of trichiniasis, a disease which manifested itself in Germany some months ago, and which spread consternation in some of the northwestern States, carrying off, with scarcely any premonition, whole families, has called forth from Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, of this city, some remarks of a most timely and useful character. Dr. Smith's remarks upon this important subject, are republished in our paper to-day. They are useful and are highly practical, and are commended to careful perusal. Our farmers and those living at a distance from direct professional and medical agencies should preserve the remarks with a view to their practical application, which would, according to the theory advanced, prevent an attack of a disease the treatment of which there has been heretofore no scientifically prescribed diagnosis. There is one part of the Doctor's remarks to which our contemporary of the Journal calls especial attention, which is as follows:

"It is well for the people to know, that, with the most ordinary care and attention, there need be no apprehensions of this disease. When an animal is known to be afflicted with it, it should be killed and buried. But the most perfect and infallible remedy is never to eat pork, whether fresh, salted, smoked, or in the form of sausages, &c., without thoroughly cooking, sufficient heat being used to bring all the meat to its very center to a temperature of at least 160 degrees."

Our farmers should treasure this and be guided by the suggestions. By proper care and caution in time, the ravages of a dangerous malady may be prevented.

The Madison Free Press says the blackberry trade at that point is assuming gigantic proportions. Eight hundred bushels were shipped on Wednesday on the mail line, at twenty-five cents per stand, freight. The People's Line offer to carry them for fifteen cents and will probably get the trade. One hundred and forty thousand dollars worth of berries were shipped in four weeks from Madison last year, and the yield this season will be much larger.

CEMENT.—LOUISVILLE AHEAD IN THIS COUNTRY.—A report made by J. Lawrence Smith, Esq., President of the Gas Works, attested by the eminent engineers, T. B. Seowden, of the Canal, and Charles Herman, of the Water Works, and by architects and builders of this city, gives a decided preference to the cement made around our falls, to any other made in this country. By experiments made, it is proven, that the Louisville cement is far superior, either below or above ground to any other. Builders everywhere, will certainly avail themselves of the best to be had, to erect a monument both to their skill and judgment. [Journal.]

WHISKY.—The people of the United States consume a large quantity of whisky, if we may judge from the report of the Revenue Commission, which estimates the amount annually consumed at a gallon and a half for each man, woman and child in the country. British America is not far behind us, however, for it consumes annually a gallon and a quarter for each of the population. In Great Britain malt liquors prevail, for the people, while they consume only seven-eighths of a gallon of whisky for each one, drink an average of nearly a barrel of ale and beer apiece. Russia is the greatest whisky drinking country, the consumption averaging more than two gallons annually for each of the inhabitants.

The Irish Farmer's Gazette denies that the rinderpest has appeared in Ireland, although another disease was prevailing. The farmers were very anxious to dispose of their stock, and sales were made at great sacrifices.

Judge Shaffer and C. W. Howard, of California, own a dairy farm which occupies twenty-five miles of sea coast, and embraces altogether seventy-one thousand acres. In Champaign county, Ill., Mr. Sullivan owns a farm which exceeds seventy thousand acres, of which twenty-three thousand are under plow.

The citizens of Hudson, Mich., are taking steps to erect a woolen factory at that place. There is a good prospect of success.

## A Few Practical Remarks on Trichini and Trichiniasis.

By J. LAWRENCE SMITH, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Being called on from time to time to give information in relation to the different diseases affecting our domestic animals that concern directly or indirectly the different communities in this country and in Europe, I have been in the habit, for the last year, to note down, from time to time, such facts as appear to be established. This has been done in relation to the disease mentioned at the head of this article, as well as concerning the rinderpest, or cattle-plague, from which England has suffered so much lately, and to which I may call the attention of your readers at some future time.

As regards trichiniasis, which has been brought to our attention by some alarming outbreaks of it in Germany several months ago, and its more recent scourge as spread upon the family of Mr. Bemis, in Linn county, Iowa, it is an old disease of both the hog and man, the flesh of either when suffering from it, being capable of imparting the disease respectively. The only reason why it is called a new disease is that the discovery of its true character and cause are recent, and the pathologist, with the microscope, has traced it to its origin.

As the nature of this disease is most repulsive to one's feelings, insidious in attacks, and alarming in its results, public attention has been drawn to it, especially, too, as we are a pork-eating people, and to that food, is traceable the origin of the disease in man. My object is not to give any elaborate account of the disease, leaving that to physicians, whose business it is to prevent its occurrence if possible and relieve or cure those attacked by it.

As the hog is the animal from which the disease spreads to man, we will mention first the well-established facts in relation to the disease in the hog.

The hog is not unfrequently afflicted with trichinina in various parts of Germany, especially in the northern portions; in France very rarely; in the United States, in the neighborhood of Chicago, more frequently even than in Germany; and there is no reason why this should not hold good for all parts of the West.

In Hanover, during a period of 21 months, 15,000 hogs were examined and 11 found filled with trichinina, in Brunswick 16 in 14,000, and in Blakenburg 4 in 700.

The appearance of the living animal, nor the flesh of the animal when killed, give no evidence of trichinina when examined either with the naked eye or an ordinary magnifying-glass; the use of the microscope is necessary to detect their presence, which always furnishes the most conclusive evidence; so much so that several of the Germanic communities have ordinances for the inspection of all pork by the microscope. Among these I can cite Hanover, Brunswick, Magdeburg, &c.

In other parts of Germany where these ordinances do not exist, the butchers announce publicly that they have their meat inspected, but of course obligatory inspection is the only one that can be relied on, and while it is attended with many practical difficulties, some of the most practical investigators of the subject recommend its adoption in countries where the hogs are subject to this disease. The heart, the liver, the brain, the fat, and the lard never contain trichinina, and can be used with impunity.

As regards the occurrence of this disease in the human subject, it is in Germany, where it is most frequently met with. Thirteen acute cases were met with in the hospitals in Magdeburg in 1865. Of these only one died. In the examination of every 100 bodies that die from other diseases in Leipzig, from four to six are found to contain remains of encysted trichinina from old diseases that have been cured.

In France, no cases of either acute or cured trichiniasis have been observed. In the slaughter-houses of Germany it is common to find the rats and mice containing trichinina, while in France nothing of the kind is observed. The reason of this will be referred to a little further on.

All the epidemics of trichiniasis have had for their cause the use of hog meat charged with trichinina, eaten raw, or submitted to a small amount of smoking, and still more rarely to the use of imperfectly cooked pork.

All the epidemics recently observed in Germany are on the decline, and all of them, except that of Hadersleben, where a deplorable combination of circumstances gave rise to most fatal consequences, were accompanied with a very insignificant mortality, that of Zwickau, of Seintendorf, and of Sommerfeld, in 88 cases not one of them terminated fatally.

We now come to what interests the public most in relation to the disease, its cause, and prevention.

In Germany, where the disease appears to be most prevalent, it is a wide-spread habit among the people, especially those of the rural districts, to eat pork almost raw mixed with condiments or imperfectly smoked, as in sausages or otherwise; in other words, under those circumstances that would in nowise effect the vitality of the trichinina if present in the pork. In France, where all meat is well cooked, this disease, as already stated, is unknown.

The temperature at which the trichinina are certainly killed is from 150 degrees to 170 degrees Fahrenheit. Boiling continued during a sufficient time is certain to kill them. Smoking, if very thorough, and continued for a sufficient length of time, has the same effect, but not so certainly as heating.

It is equally important for farmers to take care of the habits of the hog to prevent the extension of the disease among them—keeping out of the reach of the hogs the carcasses of rats, mice, and other small carnivorous animals—keeping out of their reach excrements of all kind, especially those of the hog and man, seeing that their food is clean. Where it is practicable for our farmers, cooking their food would be an advantage, as well as stalling the animal.

It is well for the people to know, that, with the most ordinary care and attention, there need be no apprehension of this disease. When an animal is known to be afflicted with it, it should be killed and buried. But the most perfect and infallible remedy is never to eat pork, whether fresh, salted, smoked, or in the

form of sausages, &c., without thorough cooking, sufficient heat being used to bring all the meat to its very center to a temperature of at least 160 degrees.

With these few practical remarks I hope to enlighten the people as well as to relieve their minds on the subject of pork-eating.

## Buy Land.

"Buy land," say you, Mr. Editor. It sounds well. So does the following, by Corry O'Lanus:

"Every man his own landlord, is a capital doctrine."

I should have adopted it myself long years ago but for want of capital.

This is the difficulty with most tenants.

All the real estate I own is located in a dozen flower pots, which Mrs. O'Lanus devotes to the cultivation of geraniums, verbenas, cactuses and other ornamental vegetables.

There is not room enough for a building lot, and it can only be regarded as moveable estate.

The earth is a man's inheritance, but I have not come in for my share of it yet.

Some capitalist has got the title deeds to my estate, and won't give them up until I can raise money enough to redeem them.

My father neglected to leave me a fortune—a habit which runs in our family.

From present appearances, I think I shall hand it down to posterity.

As Shakespeare observes, some men are born poor, some acquire poverty, others have poverty thrust upon them.

The O'Lanuses were always distinguished for their ability to spend all they could get; all my rich uncles died before they made their fortunes.

Getting rich involves two questions: First, get money.

Second, hold on to it.

I understand the principle first rate.

As soon as I can accomplish the first condition I'm going to try my hand on the second.

When I got married, Mrs. O'Lanus and myself passed a joint resolution that we would get rich. Getting the furniture took all our capital in hand, but I was to give Mrs. O'Lanus all the money I got. She was to buy all we wanted, and put the rest in the savings bank.

The first year we wanted more than we could buy, and the bank account came out without a balance.

The next year my salary was increased.

So was my family.

Likewise my expenses.

Bank account same as year before.

Third ditto.

We continued to accumulate at the same rate for several years in succession.

Then the war broke out, and we concluded not to put money in the bank for the present, because things were then so uncertain.

Since then living has been high, and we have concluded to postpone the accumulation of a fortune until the income tax is abolished and groceries become reasonable.

## Summer Pruning.

No orchard or fruit garden can be said to be well managed if summer pruning is neglected, for the strength and vigor of the trees, bushes or vines will be wasted in making superfluous wood instead of forming fruit-buds for next year's crop. It is better to pinch off a tender shoot, than to let it become a strong branch, needing the application of the knife, or it may be, the saw. The old proverb which says that "as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined," is very expressive. If we wish to obtain well formed trees we must begin in proper time, and bring them into the desired shape by judicious pruning. The formation of low branches should be encouraged in fruit trees for the double purpose of having the fruit within reach and shading the stem from the rays of the sun.

If summer pruning or pruning is commenced in proper time, there will not be so many ill-shaped trees to be seen, one-sided, and double-headed specimens will be scarce, the centre of the trees will not be crowded with wood nor with branches crossing and chafing each other. Most trees are inclined to grow more to one side than the other, shooting out towards light and fresh air, and avoiding the drip of other trees. It will be necessary to check this tendency by shortening in or removing those branches which extend too far to one side. The centres of fruit trees of every kind should be kept free from wood, so that the rays of the sun may reach the fruit on the branches. Young trees should be carefully examined from time to time and all shoots that tend to choke up the centre removed. In training trees as pyramids it sometimes happens that the side branches shoot up above the central or leading branch; this tendency should be corrected by pinching the shoots as fast as they appear, thus keeping down the irregularity and bringing the trees into the desired shape. The productiveness of apple, pear, peach and plum trees, and of gooseberry and currant bushes, &c., may be increased, and the size of the fruit considerably enlarged by spur pruning, that is by shortening in the shoots of the last year's growth, leaving only spurs a few inches in length.

Grape vines require summer-pruning very much. They should be so disposed on the trellis as to present their foliage evenly to the sun. It will not do to have a dense mass of leaves on one part and bare sticks on the other. Superfluous branches should be removed, long ones pinched to retard their further extension, and to allow those which they have outstripped to come up. A vine culturist will find something to do about his vines every working day in summer; shoots to be pinched or broken off, branches to be tied, weeds and insects to be destroyed, bunches to be thinned, or any cause is not able to support them. Shade trees, shrubs, and woody plants require to be kept in proper shape by summer pruning. The cuts made by the knife now will not bleed as in the spring, but will dry up in the sun. Suckers and superfluous growths of every kind and broken branches should be removed.

A cheese factory is being established at Dixon, Lee county, Ills.

## Agricultural Items.

Early cut hay for cows, is highly recommended as far as to be preferred to that cut when fully matured, or "dead ripe." It is claimed to be better than later cut hay with the addition of Indian meal. Indeed the latter is pronounced to be injurious to cows in causing garget and other inflammatory diseases.

It is said that in 1866 there were 568,500 tons of Beet Sugar produced in Europe.

A committee appointed by the Agricultural Society of Saginaw county, Mich., has issued a lengthy circular, setting forth the many advantages of that county.

A dairyman objects to the plan of milking cows very early in the morning, because they cannot be milked at a corresponding time in the afternoon, and he thinks it very injurious to allow cows to go fourteen to fifteen hours between milkings.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer has \$627 54 as pay for his trouble in caring for fourteen Berkshire hogs and their increase for one year, and to pay the interest on the investment of less than \$800. He sold thirty-three hogs and has seventeen in his possession.

Dr. Randall says there was a greater mortality among fine sheep last winter and spring, than in any former year during his recollection. He thinks our fine sheep are too closely confined in close stables, and fed too much grain for their good.

All farming implements exposed to the wet, should be thoroughly oiled in the joints, or where they are apt to rot. It is sometimes best to oil the whole instrument. It will make the wood softer and better to handle—it adds also to its durability and toughness.

Canada produced 30,000,000 pounds of beef, sheared 5,000,000 pounds of wool, and made 45,000,000 pounds of butter last year. The number of milk cows, horses, sheep and pigs is considerably over 2,000,000.

Mr. Millard, near Iona, Mich., has twenty yearling Merino ewes averaging 53 pounds in weight, whose fleeces averaged 9 lbs and 2 oz.

A Frenchman is endeavoring to introduce silk culture on an extensive scale into California. He has, at Sacramento 2,000,000 silk worms.

Mr. Brown, of Lee county, Ills., recently sheared an average of 81 pounds of wool from 140 Merinos brought from Vermont last fall.

The Secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural Society recommends the establishment of a Statistical Bureau in Illinois.

The Kalamazoo Horse Fair is to commence on the 2d of October next and continue four days. The premiums amount to \$5,000. Of this \$1,000 is given as a single premium for trotting and \$500 for running.

Corn meal, fed in large quantities to milk cows, is believed to decrease the quality of the milk, while it increases the fat.

In Peckskill, N. Y., there is a calf which weighed 135 pounds when six hours old.

A man attempted to sell, as wool, a stone weighing three pounds, at Constantine, Mich.

Mr. Harwood, residing near Constantine, Mich., sheared 191 pounds of wool from a two year old buck weighing 95 pounds. Five of his ewes gave fleeces averaging 11 1/2 pounds.

It is estimated in England, that 100 pounds of coal per day are required to steam the food for forty beasts.

More than one quarter of all the reported cases of the cattle plague in England, Wales and Scotland, have occurred in the single county of Cheshire.

M. Duchateau, a Frenchman, has been investigating the rate of growth in plants by day and by night; he considers that the greatest increase in length takes place at night.

According to a French calculation of the present average price of wheat in various counties, it was highest of all at Liverpool and lowest at Vienna.

The barn of Joseph Larkin, of Green county, Ills., was struck by lightning, and, with all its contents, entirely destroyed. Loss \$3,000 with no insurance.

The best remedy for scratches in horses is gunpowder and lard. Rub the gunpowder into the lard as long as it will mix. Wash the foot with cold castile soap and water, and apply the ointment. Thrush can be cured by the same treatment. So says a correspondent of the N. E. Farmer.

During six months, there were exported from Canada 15,000 horses, 103,810 cattle and 158,000 sheep.

A farmer in Portland, N. Y., has a row of cherry trees along the highway, eight feet apart; he has also forty rods of chestnut trees, both kinds being used as fence posts, with good success. He intends using apple and maple trees in the same way.

INDIANA CROPS EXCELLENT.—An observant friend who has recently traveled extensively throughout northern Indiana, reports the crops as excellent and plentiful, not, perhaps, equal to some prolific years, but in plenty, and as we have said, of more than ordinary excellence. [Journal.]

PROSPECT OF THE SEASON.—Somebody writes, that it appears a little doubtful thus far—

"Putting all the reports together, relating to barley, wheat and hops, whether the crops will weather the weather, or the weather will crop the crops."

The friends of a celebrated wit expressed some surprise that at his age, and with his fondness for the bottle, he should have thought it necessary to marry. "A wife was necessary," he said; "my acquaintance began to say that I drank too much for a single man."

TO DRAW A CORK WITHOUT A CORK-SCREW.—To draw corks from bottles without injury to the cork and without the aid of any instrument, grasp the bottle in the hand and strike it squarely upon any firm place, right side up, with such force as it will bear without danger of breaking. A few blows will extract any ordinary cork, whether the bottle be full or only partially so.

## Habits of Bees.

1. Bees, in common seasons, in hives of about 2,000 cubic inches, will be likely to send out one or more swarms annually until the locality is fully stocked with colonies.

2. In hives of this capacity, and with the locality fully stocked with bees, they will give out an average of 10 lbs of surplus in boxes, in common seasons.

3. They will consume 60 lbs or more during the breeding season and winter, giving one-seventh to the keeper and consuming six-sevenths.

4. From one to three weeks time is lost by them in preparing for swarming, so far as gathering surplus is concerned, and this in the very heat of the honey season.

5. In the construction of their cells and building their comb, they will arrange for brood and their winter's home in the centre of their hive. In taking box hives, the good, clear honey is found in the top of the centre sheets, and in the whole body of the side sheets. And the outside sheets in movable comb frames are the sheets saved for surplus.

6. If there is plenty of room in the hive for all the colony, and all the stores they can gather, they will not be likely to swarm. Mr. Quinby says of the large hive—"The swarms will not be proportionally large when they do issue, which is seldom."

7. The best arrangement for storing surplus is in boxes of the capacity of from five to ten or twelve pounds, with glass sides sufficient for a fair inspection of the honey. [Jasper Hazen, in Rural New Yorker.]

## Advertisements.

S. BROWNELL. J. W. STINE.  
**HOPE WOOLEN MILLS,**  
**BROWNELL & CO.,**

Cor. Jefferson and Campbell Streets.



## MANUFACTURE

And keep constantly on hand  
JEANS, FULLER CLOTHS,  
CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c.  
Samples to be seen at Office,  
The highest cash price paid for Wool.  
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**Louisville Preparations!**  
**FOR CHILLS AND FEVER!**  
**USE THE BEST.**

**Hurley's Ague Tonic**  
Never Fails—Always to be Depended Upon—Nothing More Reliable than Hurley's Tonic.

Will cure Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Bilious Ague. Every person who has tried Hurley's Tonic speaks in the highest terms of it. As a quinine agent it is unsurpassed, an more certain than quinine. No bad results from using HURLEY'S TONIC. Every body should use.

**Hurley's Ague Tonic.**  
Send your orders to  
HURLEY, RIDDLE & CO.,  
Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

**Hurley's Stomach Bitters.**  
For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, want of action of the Liver, Biliousness, Stomach, there are no bitters that can compare with these in removing the most distressing complaints. For sale or can be had at any Drug Store in the United States, or from the proprietors, Louisville, Ky., corner Seventh and Green streets, to whom all orders should be addressed.

**Hurley's Sarsaparilla.**  
The Great Blood Purifier, used Spring and Summer. It cures the blood, and gives health and strength to the system.  
HURLEY, RIDDLE & CO., Proprietors.

**Hurley's Popular Worm Candy.**  
As this is really a specific for Worms, and the best and most palatable form to give to children, it is not surprising that it is fast taking the place of all other preparations for worms—it being tasteless, any child will take it.

**Oriental Pearl Drops.**  
For Beautifying the Complexion, effectually removing Tan, Freckles, Blotches, and giving the skin an elegant smoothness not easily attained by any other. Its use among the ladies of fashion in the East, gives it a character for efficacy which once stamps it as an infinitely superior for the better of any lady.

**Ink, Ink, Ink.**  
Sexton's Chemical Writing Fluid is becoming world-renowned for its superior quality. Having been introduced only about six years it has become the principal ink used by those who want a fine, free flowing ink, and for its permanency it is decidedly the best ink for records that can be used. For counting houses, banks or schools, it is unequalled, and needs only to be tried to be approved. For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.  
HURLEY, RIDDLE & CO., Proprietors,  
Corner Seventh and Green streets,  
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## Agricultural.

## CLIPPER

**WASHING MACHINE,**



**THE BEST**  
**IN THE WORLD.**

THE only Machine that will do an entire family washing without any hand rubbing. Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order.

Every Family should have one.

Manufactured by

**PITKIN, WIARD & CO.**

**Brown's Corn Planter**

Will plant and cover in check rows from 15 to 20 acres per day.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,  
General Agents.

**STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR,**

Or SULKY CORN PLOW.

## Communications.

(Written for the Gazette.)

## Mammoth Cave—No. 2.

**Cave Mummies.**—At an early period in the history of the Mammoth Cave, a great number of mummies were discovered, generally in a sitting position. These mummies were preserved by the antiseptic powers of smoke, and were wrapped or encased in the skins of animals, and the bark of trees. They were also ornamented in the manner peculiar to the Aborigines. A large number of mummies were destroyed by the persons first engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre, in the Cave; and in several instances they were used as fuel. In the left wall of the Main Cave, there is a natural alcove, or altar, across which an appliance is extended, about three feet above its base, with cross pieces of timber, upon which, it is evident that the body of the individual was extended, which was to undergo the process of mummification. Beneath the body smoke was generated, by which it was preserved. In addition to the smoke, the atmosphere of the Cave itself is powerfully antiseptic, and both together would preserve animal matter from decay for an indefinite period of time. The alcove is so situated that the process of embalming could be witnessed by at least four thousand individuals. There is reason to believe that the altar above described was used as a place of sacrifice by the Aborigines, or those who conducted this peculiar ceremony. This altar is midway between the Giant's Coffin and the Star Chamber. Possibly this peculiar process of embalming was practiced by a race cotemporary with the mound builders, or, it may have been a custom of the mound builders themselves.

About a half mile beyond the Star Chamber a stratum of black quartz, or flint, may be observed about eight or ten feet above the floor of the avenue. This flint rock is the kind used by the Indians in the construction of arrow points, and piles of rock may be observed at the present time, which the Indians used to enable them to reach the stratum of flint, and also the remains of cane torches may be observed scattered on the floor. The cane of which the torches were made is of greater diameter than any now found in the surrounding country. It is said that an Indian would take two pieces of this flint, and by striking one against the other, complete the operation by finishing two arrow points, of the kind frequently seen in the collection of the antiquary.

All animals, except those peculiar to the Cave, manifest an antipathy to entering it. Blood-hounds have been taken into the Cave, and have been wholly unable to find their way out by the sense of smell. In fact, odorous bodies evolve no smell in the Cave. This is to be accounted for by the fact that there is no ozone present in the Cave, and air and decay, in dry parts of the Cave, are unknown. The nitrate of lime which is everywhere present in the main cave removes the moisture from the atmosphere, and where there is no moisture decomposition cannot occur as observed on the surface of the earth.

In many parts of the main cave the rock and soil, so to speak, is reduced to a state of comminution equal to the finest dust, and yet dust never rises as observed elsewhere, being permeated by nitrate of lime in the same manner as the streets of a city are protected from dust by sprinkling water over them in summer.

Nitrate, or saltpetre, was prepared from the nitrate of lime of the Cave, in 1811 and 1812, by lixiviating the nitrous earth of the various avenues which were accessible to the miner. The solution of nitrate of lime was reacted upon by the lye obtained from the ashes of plants, by which chalk was precipitated, and saltpetre obtained in solution. This solution was evaporated in the same manner as sugar is obtained from the sugar or maple tree. It will thus be observed that saltpetre, as such, is not found in the Cave, but is the result of a chemical reaction. The battle of New Orleans was fought with gunpowder, the saltpetre entering into which was made in great part, in the Mammoth Cave.

Some of your innumerable readers may feel an interest in reference to how the season is progressing at the Cave as a fashionable resort. There are now about two hundred (200) guests at the Cave Hotel, and the arrivals and departures, per day, approximate about fifty. Louisville is well represented in beauty and intelligence. Messrs. Proctor and Rogers spare neither pains nor money to render the stay of visitors agreeable. Every evening a splendid ball is given, which in point of display equals any fancy dress-ball at our State Capitol during a session of the wise men of the State. It is no more than justice to state that the pleasure of a visit is enhanced by the polite and attentive demeanor of Messrs. Walker and Larkin Proctor, Jr. These gentlemen leave nothing undone which can add to the pleasure of a trip to the Cave.

MAMMOTH CAVE, July 12, '66.

(For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.)

## Statistics of Kentucky.

## BOYLE COUNTY.

Boyle County was formed from parts of Mercer and Lincoln in 1841, and named for the Hon. John Boyle, for many years Chief Justice of the State. The soil of this county is generally very deep and fertile—lies well for cultivation. The principal products are wheat, corn, rye, oats, tobacco, hay, hemp, and stock. Dick's River forms a portion of its eastern boundary, Salt River takes its origin about the central portions, and Rolling Fork passes through the southwestern boundaries—all being streams of considerable water-power. Number of acres of land, 129,909; value of land, \$2,739,075; value of horse stock, \$150,175; value of mules, \$46,975; value of cattle, \$95,500. Total value of taxable property, \$4,481,455. Qualified voters 1,099. Estimated population about 10,000. Value of sheep killed by dogs, (1865) \$2,363. Pounds of tobacco raised, 22,410. Pounds of hemp, 33,150. Tons of hay, 1,750.—Bushels of corn, 882,450. Bushels of wheat, 68,397. [Foregoing statistics taken from Assessment of 1865.]

The general surface of Boyle county is rolling, save where the knobs along the southern boundaries shoot up in sharp

spurs to an altitude of several hundred feet. From the deep cuts of Dick's River to the summit of Pine Knob, the sections have laid bare from two hundred feet down in the Kentucky River marble to the middle of the sub-carboniferous sandstone, save a portion of the rocks of upper Silurian date.

**Incorporated Towns.**—Danville, Perryville.

**Post Offices.**—South Danville, Aliceton, Parksville, Mitchellburg.

## DANVILLE.

Estimate population of Danville, 2,500. **Law Firms.**—J. F. Bell, Durham & Jacobs, J. S. Van Winkle, Ben Bell, G. Fox, T. P. Young, Quisenberry & Goodloe, L. C. Craig, Thomas Bell, Samuel R. Smith.

**Medical Smiths.**—Smith & McKee, William Paulding, R. W. Dunlap, George Cowan, John D. Jackson, S. P. Breckinridge, Drew C. Tucker, R. M. O'Rear, J. B. White.

**Claim Agents.**—Gen. S. S. Fry, White & Ernest, T. P. Young & Son.

**Dentists.**—Samuel Ayres, George P. Newlin.

**Mercantile Firms.**—Welsh & Wiseman, Lapsley & Funk, Samuel & Warren, A. S. McGorty, John F. Virden, J. S. Linney, J. M. Haekney & Co., Chas. Mayer & Bro., J. K. McGowan & Sons, C. W. Metcalfe, Robinson, McAfee & Co., W. M. Stout, G. F. Cornelius, J. J. Mobly, Wright & McGuire, T. J. Dillehay & Son, Marks, Lowrie & Co., W. B. Holmes, W. B. Edelen, W. C. Lucas, John T. Curry, Philip Yeiser, J. W. Douglass, D. D. Knapp, Hamilton & Burbank, M. L. Bourne, James Martin, Lewis Straus, Joel Davis.

**Manufacturing Establishments.**—J. R. Noble, H. K. Forbis, Samuel Larimer, A. J. Shackelford, J. R. Nichols, Chas. Ely & Bro.

**Banks.**—First National Bank, Central National Bank, Mitchell & Barbee, Gabriel Rice.

**Hotels.**—Chiles House, Fields House.

**Churches.**—First Presbyterian, pastor, J. W. McKnight; Baptist, pastor, H. McDonald; Episcopal, pastor, —; Christian, pastor, Samuel Ayres; Methodist Episcopal Church South, pastor, John Deering; United (colored) Baptist, pastor, Isaac Slaughter; Methodist E. Church, (colored), pastor, Elias Wren; Presbyterian, (colored), pastor, Samuel Green.

DANVILLE is the county seat, containing the court house, county offices, jail, &c. It was established by the Virginia Legislature in 1787, and for many years was the seat of government of Kentucky. The first court house and jail built in Kentucky was erected here, and here the first constitution of the State was formed. The town was laid out by Mr. Daniel Walker who gave it its name.

**PERYVILLE.**—Estimated population of Peryville 625.

**Medical Firms.**—W. T. Polk, J. R. Toney, G. B. Calvert, J. J. Polk, J. L. Bolling.

**Mercantile Firms.**—Boin & Barkley, S. H. Hart & Co., Figg & Dimmitt, Jno. J. Jones, James Kirby, J. M. Dodge, Burton & Jelf, J. B. H. Latimer, M. D. Rochester, W. W. Green, Brinton & Linney, E. Dallahunt, Geo. B. Webb.

**Manufacturing Establishments.**—Wm. Compton, Bayne & Jones, Jackson & Johnson, M. A. Camp, Wm. Ruple, Brinton & Brinton, B. Terhune, Robertson & Terhune.

**Gunsmiths.**—Geo. W. Calvert.

**Hotels.**—Tompkins & Beasley, James Clarke.

**Churches.**—Presbyterian, pastor, T. H. Clelland; Christian, pastor, C. R. Childers; Cumberland Presbyterian, Rev. — Ramsey; Methodist, P. L. Henderson; Baptist, Rev. — Tilford.

**SOUTH DANVILLE.**—South Danville is a station on the Louisville and Knoxville railroad, four miles south of Danville, and contains —.

**Hotel.**—G. M. Proctor.

**Mercantile Firms.**—Jas. Coppage, J. H. Williamson.

**Grocery.**—J. F. S. Davidson.

**Livery and Sale Stable.**—T. M. & J. M. Meigs.

**Educational Institutions.**—Centre College, located at Danville, was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1819. Jeremiah Chamberlain, its first President, went into office in 1823. It has had six Presidents, and its Alumni number about 700. Endowment fund is about \$105,000; a further sum of \$50,000 has been procured for the erection of additional buildings. The College Library contains over 2,000 volumes. The Libraries of the two societies connected with the institution contain about 3,500 volumes. Cost of tuition \$50 per annum. President, W. L. Breckinridge, D. D., with four Professors. Number of students in College Proper 92; number in Preparatory Department 51; total number 143. Sessions commence 2d Monday in September.

The Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, located at Danville, is the oldest public charity in the State, having gone into operation in the spring of 1823. Provision is made by the State for the support and education of all the deaf mutes in the State in this institution. Pupils are received between the ages of ten and thirty. But they should enter as soon after ten as possible. The buildings are ample and consist of the beautiful edifice for the female and domestic department, a dormitory for the male pupils, and a school-house and chapel. The grounds are handsomely improved. There are about fifty acres of land connected with the institution. The number of pupils before the war was between 90 and 100. It is now between 75 and 80. John A. Jacobs is Principal, with four instructors. Sessions commence October 1st and continue ten months.

Caldwell Institute for Young Ladies, located at Danville, was established in the fall of 1860. Buildings were erected and furnished at a cost of nearly \$100,000. Contains about 60 rooms, which are heated by steam, lighted with gas, and supplied with both hot and cold water. Tuition in higher classes \$60 per annum. Number of Alumni 56. Average number of scholars 145. Number of Teachers 10. Principal, Rev. Lewis Barbour. Session opens 1st Monday in September.

The Danville Female Academy, located at Danville, was chartered by the Legislature in 1860. The grounds attached to the institution consists of some six acres, handsomely improved, with rare shade-trees. Has accommodations sufficient to board 40 pupils, with capacity

for teaching 90 to 100. Number of teachers six; average number of scholars 85. Tuition in higher classes \$50 per annum. Rev. Danieal H. Selph, Principal. Session commences 1st Monday in September, and continues forty weeks.

**Erving Female Institute,** located at Perryville, is conducted by Mrs. Lett E. May, and has an average of seventy-five pupils with two instructors.

**Perryville Seminary,** located at Perryville, is under the conduct of William B. Godby, and has an average of seventy-five pupils.

**The Danville Theological Seminary,** located at Danville, was established in 1853, and is under the control of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. Its Endowment Fund is about \$150,000, with adequate buildings, and a library of about 10,000 volumes. It has four Professors, and average number of students since organization, about 50. Instructions are gratuitous and open to all denominations. Session opens September 20th, and closes 1st of May.

**NEWSPAPERS.**—Central Kentucky Gazette—Danville, Ky., L. H. Ralston, Editor and Proprietor. Political in character.

**Kentucky Advocate.**—Danville, Ky., by Advocate Printing Company. Jas. R. Morris, Editor. Political in character.

**HISTORICAL INCIDENTS.** NATURAL CURIOSITIES, &c.—The Battle of Perryville was fought near Perryville, in the western portion of the county, October 8th, 1862. Danville was the scene of two brisk skirmishes during the late war—one on the 26th of March, 1863, the other on the 11th of October, 1862. On the 22d of February, 1860, a conflagration broke out in Danville that consumed about eighty houses, and \$200,000 worth of property.

Knob Lick, a curious denuded depression of the earth, where the ash colored shale is gullied down to the black slate, is situated near the southern edge of the county. The slate shows itself at the base of a labyrinth of bald knobs, from base to 100 feet in height. From Pine Knob, which is about 250 feet above the level of the surrounding country, there is a commanding and very extensive view. The Rochester Springs, situated in the western portion of the county, furnish mineral water of approved test.

(Written for the Gazette.)

## Have you a Daughter?

Never tell her she is beautiful! It is not to be wondered at that the fond and delighted parents should think the lovely little prattler a beauty. However attractive are the beauties of nature, the star stealing out from the blue sky, the moon reposing in the midnight heavens, the morn's blushing light, or evening's dewy twilight; they sink into insignificance compared with the living beauty—the bewitching loveliness of the human form and "face divine."

In the rosy lip, the beaming eye, the elastic bound, the merry laugh, the full flood of feeling that bursts unbidden from the unstained fountain of a child's happy heart, there is more of rich melody, of thrilling beauty, more to chase the cloud from the spirit, and awaken in the soul heaven's own inspirings, than all the clustering splendors that gem the coronet of night. No wonder that the fond parent gazes with untold delight on the marble brow, the heaven-lit smiles, the matchless form of the lovely child, and tell her she is beauty's self.

But this, with the parent, is seldom sufficient. Not satisfied with knowing that the child is beautiful, or even that the child knows it herself, the effort seems to be to make the child feel it, deeply and constantly, and make all her acts correspond with the consciousness of this fact. Every day she is told she is pretty. Every friend, every visitor must compliment her beauty. And thus from infancy up her vanity is fanned by the sickly breath of flattery, till the spoiled one is fitted for naught but to behold herself in a mirror or hear herself praised.

But suppose, as is often the case, that the parent is entirely mistaken about her personal charms. All do not see with the partial eye of a doting parent. What to the delighted mother may appear a beauty of surpassing excellence, may be to all others a positive deformity. And thus she who has been led to believe that whatever may be her faults or deficiencies, the lustre of her beauty will hide them all, and flinging a halo of loveliness around her whole character, will render her the worshiped center of all attraction, finds at last, with deep mortification, that what she depended on for success is awarded her by none.

But suppose she is all that flattery has painted her, and her vain heart believed; suppose nature's many colorings have blended their hues and tinged with heaven's beauty her calm, lovely face; suppose all the perfections that have ever distinguished her sex, have all met and mingled in her matchless form, and thus enwreathed around her brow beauty's own chaplet, and placed in her hand beauty's own sceptre, what earthly advantage can it be to herself or others that she show it in her every look, her every word, her every movement?

She is handsome, but she knows it too well. What a diminution is this! What an obscuration it throws over whatever charms she possesses. Believing that it will open before her each path of pleasure—will win upon the world and instinctively draw to her shrine a bright crowd of admiring worshippers, she neglects the accomplishments of the mind, the government of heart, the cultivation of those soft enduring graces, whose heaven-like fragrance can overcome homeliness charming and even awkwardness attractive; which, amid all the fleeting effects of time, the lingering languor of disease and sorrow, when beauty is gone and symmetry departed, would have still thrown a calm radiance over her shattered form:

"Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled, you may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, But the scent of the rose will cling round it still."

Neglecting the cultivation of these ornaments, what has she, what is she, when her beauty has departed? A poor, neglected, disappointed being.

Why is female beauty—angelic gift of heaven—so often the girl's greatest curse?

Why has it left the aged matron, whose brow it once adorned, now unlovely and unloved, from whose mind comes no ray of light to illumine her time-worn countenance? Why, oh! why

has it destroyed and dragged down to wretched ruin so many, once happy and innocent?

Parents! Ye who take every opportunity to administer the dangerous stimuli of vanity to your artless child! you can answer the solemn question.

S. H. F.

## Mining and Oil.

(From the Mining and Manufacturing Journal.)

## Mines and Manufactures in Kentucky.

Fifty-one mineral counties—Geological Formations—The Coal Fields of Eastern and Western Kentucky—Iron, Gypsum, varieties, analysis, thickness of the strata—Locality, quantity and richness of the Iron Ores.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 26, 1896.

The parrot coal and bituminous coals afford a vegetable tar or thick crude oil from which two products may be obtained.

(1) Refined burning oil 25 per cent.

(2) Paraffin 18 per cent.

The Breckinridge coal gives this result.

An analysis of some varieties of western Kentucky coal has been made.

Hawesville coal, left bank of Ohio 120 miles below Louisville, bed 4 feet thick. Upper 15 inches cannel coal, remainder common bituminous.

Carbon - 84.40

Bitumen - 48.80

Ashes - 2.80

100.00

Hawesville is 258 miles above the mouth of the Ohio. The coal seam is nearly horizontal and appears on both sides of the river. It is compact, conchoidal, produces a bright flame, does not adhere in burning but falls into a white ash. It is heavier than the cannel coal of England, as will be seen by the accompanying analysis:

Hawesville, - - - - - Spec. Grav.

Cannel of Jackson co., O. - - - 1.250

Lancashire Cannel, - - - 1.410

Ingolten Cannel of Yorkshire, - - - 1.199

An analysis of the Caseyville Cannel coal gives the following result:

Volatile matter, - - - 31.80

Fixed carbon, - - - 44.50

Earthy matter, - - - 23.70

The comparative value of Caseyville coal may be shown as follows:

Cambria county, Pa., - - - 18.02

Caseyville, Ky., - - - 31.80

Osgood River, Mo., - - - 41.35

The general fact that the proportion of bitumen increases as we go westward is here well exhibited.

The qualities of Kentucky coal are shown to be next to Pittsburgh coal for manufacturing purposes. The supply of coal is enough for all southern and western markets, though what has thus far been produced was for home markets merely, and mined for the most part in Breckinridge, Grayson and Greenup counties. We have no doubt that the increased attention now given to manufactures in the chief towns of the State will open more fully these vast sources of wealth.

**IRON ORE IN KENTUCKY.**

In the coal fields of eastern and western Kentucky, iron ores are inexhaustible and are co-extensive with the coal measures. The following varieties are found:

(1) Hydrated peroxide of iron.

(2) Carbonate of iron.

(3) Argillaceous iron ores.

The hydrated peroxide of iron is the iron of the coal measures.

In Lawrence, Johnson, Floyd, Pike, Letcher and Perry counties, Dr. Owen describes numerous exposures of coal measure ore. The Kidney ore of the Swift mine on Yellow Creek, contains disseminated sulphuret of zinc, lead silicate of alumina. The silver iron ore in Whitely county, below the falls of the Cumberland, is sub-carboniferous ore, containing 42 per cent. of iron. In Pulaski county this ore bed is from 15 to 20 feet above the sub-carboniferous limestone. There is another more productive one 90 feet above it. In the southeastern part of Pulaski county the coals of the Cumberland and Rockcastle rivers can be traced along the waters of the Indian creek with considerable beds of carbonate of iron, occupying a geological position apparently identical with that of the Nolich beds in Edmonson county. In the level county of Laurel, underlain by the conglomerate, the shales of the lower coal measures contain large quantities of ore, associated with a three feet bed on White Oak branch of Little Rockcastle River. A section of the measures at this point gives the following result: Millstone grit sandstones 60 feet; shaly sandstone and ferruginous shales 258 feet; sub-carboniferous limestone 102 feet, etc.

It is estimated that the average thickness of the iron strata in east and west Kentucky will reach three feet. Each cubic yard would yield an average of one ton of bar iron, there would be 5,000 tons to the acre; 3,200,000 to a square mile, or 854,000,000 in 12,000 square miles, enough to supply every inhabitant of the United States one ton for 1,280 years, counting our present population at 30,000,000.

The ore banks of the Sandy, Mt. Savage, Star, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and Amanda furnaces in Greenup county, have beds of iron ore varying from 3 inches to 4 or 5 feet in thickness. The ores belong mineralogically to the family of limestones or hydrated oxides, yielding from 27 to 60 per cent. of metallic iron. They lie on or between shaly beds, sometimes resting on or overlaid by limestones that are often highly ferruginous, yielding from 7 to 25 per cent. of metallic iron.

As the furnace slag is an index to the quality of iron simultaneously produced, its analysis will determine its nature. Its constituents are found to be silica, lime, alumina, with small quantities of magnesia, potash, soda and sometimes protoxide of iron and magnesia.

The former impracticability of these ores did not arise from the impurities of sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic or zinc, but from their richness, containing as they do from 60.9 to 39.4 per cent. of metallic iron, and only from 3.49 to 9.47 of insoluble silicates, while ores highly esteemed contain but 29 per cent. of iron and 45 per cent. of insoluble silicates. Lean or ferruginous slate have been introduced to decrease the per centage of iron in these ores.

## Hats and Caps.

K. HIRSCH.

M. FLEXNER.

## HIRSCH &amp; FLEXNER,

## WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

## HATS, CAPS

AND

## STRAW GOODS,

New No. 169

(OLD NO. 502.)

orthwest Corner 5th &amp; Main Streets, up Stairs,

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 9-1y.

## WHOLESALE

## HATS, CAPS,

AND

## Straw Goods

We are now receiving large additions to our stock of the above Goods, all of which we will sell to COUNTRY and CITY MERCHANTS at EASTERN PRICES FOR CASH.

## Prather &amp; Smith,

160 Main St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Ap. 7-1y

## Miscellaneous.

## COTTONGINS,

## EAGLE PATTERN.

(SIZES OF 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60 to 100 sizes G each, always on hand. This celebrated Gin has been used and thoroughly tested for many years throughout the South, in all cases giving entire satisfaction.)

Send for a Circular with cut and description.

H. W. WILKES,

Authorized agent for Louisville, Ky.

June 20-1y

AS. A. CLARK. GRO. W. MORRIS. CHAS. L. WHITE.

## JAS. A. CLARK &amp; CO.,

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

## IMPORTERS

## AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## WINES &amp; LIQUORS,

## Tobacco, Cigars,

## Foreign Fruits,

## Fancy Groceries, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## NO. 73 THIRD STREET,

## EAST SIDE, BET. MAIN AND MARKET,

## Louisville, Ky.

June 23-3m

## INGALLS &amp; Co.

## WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES

## NO. 165 MAIN STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth,

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

1866. WHOLESALE 1866.

## Hats, Caps

AND

## STRAW GOODS.

## HEETER &amp; CHAUDOIN

198 Main Street,

Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

Mens' and Boys' Wool and Fur

## Industrial &amp; Commercial Gazette

H. M. McCARTY,  
J. H. TURNER,  
Occasionally assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:  
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.  
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.  
Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil, and Applied Science.  
ISAAC SHELLEY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY:  
SATURDAY, -- JULY 21, 1866.

## The Fall Trade.

Judging from the preparations in progress to meet it, a fall trade of unprecedented dimensions appears to be anticipated. Our jobbers are already getting in their fall and winter stocks, and by the first of the coming month there will be fully twice as many goods on sale in this city as at any previous period in her history. The rapidity with which the immense stocks on hand last spring disappeared on the opening of the trade, and the distressing inadequacy of the supply to the demand as the season advanced, has not been forgotten. Things will be differently ordered in the future. We have frequently taken occasion to say to our manufacturers and jobbers, that Louisville has little to fear from northern competition for the southern trade, if we are true to ourselves. We must have the goods to sell or we shall not sell them. The experience of the past few months, has, we trust, obviated the necessity of referring to the matter again. The multitude of new houses opening—representing every line of trade—the strengthening of most of the old houses by accessions of men and capital, the largely increased facilities for doing business, in the extension of railroad and steamboat lines, the decline in goods and freights, and the advance in cotton and the cereals, all admonish us that we must be ready to meet a demand for goods of which we have heretofore had no conception. Shall we be ready to reap the golden harvest? We can answer for many of our jobbers already, and we doubt not all of them will be able to answer for themselves in time. It will never again be said by our southern friends, that while they preferred buying in Louisville, and were satisfied with the prices, they were unable to find the goods they needed.

**WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE.**—Our old friends, Messrs. Jones & Tapp, have removed their splendid stock of ready-made clothing from their late establishment at No. 200, Main, and now occupy the new and capacious upper rooms of the National Express building, Nos. 259-261, on the same street. They have four of the handsomest apartments for the display and sale of clothing that can be found anywhere on the continent. Their rooms are spacious, airy and elegant—fronting on Main street at its densest business point, a few doors below 7th, with a fine back view of the river, and the palatial residence of R. Berge, Esq., where the pure breezes from the Ohio's heaving bosom come blandly flowing through their windows to cool the brow of merchant, clerk and customer, bringing health and comfort on their wings, and sweeping disease away from the abodes of men.

Messrs. Jones & Tapp have on hands at present, a heavy and valuable stock of goods in their line, which will be still further increased at the opening of the fall trade. They also contemplate manufacturing, and the size and capacity of their rooms will afford ample facilities for their operations. Success to them. They are whole-souled, honorable, straightforward men, and merit from their brethren of the South and West, that large and extensive patronage which their well conducted house at all times command.

**AMERICAN CREDIT.**—The National Intelligencer says the immense revenue which the United States Government raises will no doubt maintain the credit of all its securities. It was not generally known till lately, that our customs revenue for the fiscal year just closed was \$178,875,000. This is the largest customs we ever received, and it was in gold. Our duties upon many articles were thought to be too high for revenue. They averaged forty seven and a half per cent. But this is the highest average rate known to the world. Now Congress will attempt to increase the average, and to run up rates on indispensable articles of general consumption to one hundred per cent. Such a tariff would lessen our means for sustaining the credit of the Government. It would bear heavily on some of our industries, and would largely curtail the customs revenue. The high credit of our Government would no longer be sustained at home or abroad.

**REMOVAL.**—It will be seen that the popular clothing merchants, Jones & Tapp, have removed from their old stand, No. 200 Main, to the National Express building, 259-261, same street, where they are preparing themselves to meet a large fall trade. We take pleasure in recommending this firm to our southern readers.

**THE ATLANTIC CABLE.**—It is understood that the Great Eastern had sailed from Valentin Bay on the last of June. It is, therefore, probable she is now on her way to Heart's Content, paying out the cable. News of the result may be expected before many days. The Great Eastern had been thoroughly overhauled and prepared for the occasion. Two thousand four hundred miles of cable were on board; of this, seven hundred and forty miles were of the old cable. It is stowed as heretofore in iron tanks built up from the main deck.

The Great Eastern is conveyed by her Majesty's steamship Terrible, 21, and the steamers William Corry, Albany and Midway, all amply supplied with buoys, buoy ropes, grappling ropes and irons similar to those on board the Great Eastern. The grappling ropes to pick up the old cable are twenty miles in length, and seven and one-half inches in circumference, and are made of the same material as the cable, the wire being of steel running through manilla. So many improvements in the mode of paying out the cable, and in the construction of it, since the last attempt, have been made, that great hope of success in the present undertaking is felt throughout England.

**STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**—The Kentucky State Teachers' Association will meet in Shelbyville on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next. Trustees and teachers of the common schools, together with the teachers of private schools, academies and colleges, are members of the association. We understand that the railroad of the State will pass persons attending the association at half fare. The citizens of Shelbyville will make provision for entertaining those who may attend.

**A WORD TO THE L. & N. R. R. COMPANY.**—We would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the President and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., to the importance of starting an accommodation train to run regularly between Louisville and Elizabethtown—leaving the latter place, say at 6 o'clock in the morning, and starting on its return from the city, at 5 o'clock in the evening. This arrangement would prove eminently satisfactory to those who transact daily business in the city and have their residences in the country between the two places.

It would also enable people living in Elizabethtown and neighborhood to come to the city when they have business, and return the same day. If such a line was a fixed fact, it would also have the tendency to enhance the value of land along the route from this to Elizabethtown, as it would afford our city merchants and others, a chance to reside in the country, while at the same time carrying on their daily business in the city. We know Mr. Fink and the Directors of the above road to be accommodating gentlemen, and men of public spirit, and we would fain believe they will not be slow in adopting our suggestion, when they consider that by so doing they will not only be conferring comfort and pleasure upon others, but likewise enhancing their own interest.

Our correspondent's account last week of the commencement exercises at the Kentucky Military Institute was in the main correct; but so far as he gave a sketch of the remarks of Rev. Mr. Norton, he must have drawn largely upon his imagination, as we learn that Mr. Norton made no address and was not present on the occasion.

**PERSPARATION-PROOF COLLARS.**—This is the newest and best improvement in paper collars. While they present a highly polished surface, there are no poisonous compounds used to attain it. We have tried them and pronounce them the best of any yet in the market. They are for sale at Van Pelt, Moses & Co's, No. 246 Main street, who are the sole agents for the South.

Happening into the staunch and "old reliable" house of J. S. Lithgow & Co., this week, we were permitted to see some of the orders lately filled by them. We were astonished. Next week we shall publish some statistics which will show that they have, during the past week, made the largest shipments ever made from the port of Louisville.

The list of Premiums of the Central Kentucky (Danville) Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, are greater than ever before offered, and the managers are making arrangements of all kinds with a view to have the Fair of the present year eclipse anything of the kind that has ever come off in Central Kentucky.

We acknowledge the receipt of a file of European papers of recent date, from the hands of Dr. R. H. Rudd, formerly of this city, and at present of Paris, France, at which place he is completing his medical studies, assisted by the superior facilities afforded by the hospitals of that centre of civilization, science and fashion.

Dr. R. is a son of Capt. James Rudd, of this city, and a young gentleman of fine talent and professional promise.

**CHANGE OF FIRM.**—Messrs. Thompson & Edelen have associated Mr. Jo. Huffaker, late salesman in their house, with them in the wholesale Hats, Cap and Straw Goods trade, under the style of Thompson, Edelen & Co. We take pleasure in bespeaking for the new firm a liberal share of public patronage.

We have received the Eighteenth Report of the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind. It is an able and well-written report, from the well-known pen of Dr. T. S. Bell, President of the Board. It contains an interesting account of the history, conduct and future prospects of the Institution.

The school for the Blind is an honor to the philanthropy and liberality of Kentucky, and deserves and receives the cordial support and encouragement of the best citizens of our Commonwealth. We have also received the First Annual Report of the American Printing House for the Blind, but we have not had time to examine it.

**DUVALL, KETCHUM & Co.**—We notice that our friends, Duvall, Ketchum & Co., have removed their magnificent carpet emporium from Fourth street to 72 Main, just above Third. Their new establishment on Main is tasty and attractive in the highest degree, and well worth a visit either as matter of curiosity or business. Their present house is on quite an extensive scale—one hundred and seventy-five feet deep—capacious and wide, with its shelves overflowing with all that is useful or beautiful in the carpet and tapestry line. Every taste may there be gratified, and every purse suited. Their assortment of carpeting is unsurpassed anywhere in the West or South.

The house of Messrs. Duvall, Ketchum & Co. is of long years' standing and well established—having been founded by Mr. Duvall, the senior of the firm, in the year 1843—twenty-three years ago—since which time it has gradually increased in wealth, character, and reputation, until the present flourishing and widely known establishment is the result. Messrs. D., K. & Co. import directly from Europe, and are therefore prepared to sell their stock at as low figures as the same goods can be obtained for in any city in the United States.

Among the varieties, we have observed the following descriptions conspicuous on their counters: Patent Tapestry, Brussels, Kidderminster, Dutch, Patent Velvet, Mosaic Rugs and Screens, Crossley's Patent Rugs and Patent Velvet Table Covers.

We have heard an amusing anecdote lately in regard to a distinguished dry goods merchant of Main street, who sports or rather sported whilom, a hirsute appendage of magnificent proportions in the shape of a flowing and beautiful beard. He stepped into a fashionable barber shop and seating himself in one of those easy-cushioned high-backed chairs, ordered the tonsorial operator to trim his beard, and soon fell into a sound snooze, on waking from which, what was his astonishment to find on looking in the glass, that his face was as smooth and innocent of hair as a maiden's of sweet sixteen. The barber had mistaken his order and unwittingly but barbarously deprived him of his facial hirsute appendage. He turned away a wiser, if not a hairier man, and sought again the haunts of civilization and trade, with the profound reflection that all earthly possessions are of a fleeting and transitory nature, and that neither wealth, character, nor whiskers, however luxuriant, are free from the accidents of circumstance and time.

We have lying before us the initial number of Buchanan's Democratic Review of Kentucky Politics, 1866, a paper devoted to Democratic politics and general intelligence. It is to be published in its present (quarto) form until after the August election—after which time it will appear as a monthly, devoted to the exposition of Democratic principles and the current philosophical literature of the country. It will embrace a very wide field in which most of the topics now occupying the attention of the literary and social public will be amply discussed. Dr. Buchanan's well known ability as a philosophical and miscellaneous writer, is an earnest that the magazine in question will be skillfully and successfully conducted.

The Nelson County Agricultural Association will hold a Fair near Bardonia on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st days of September next. A liberal list of premiums will be awarded. The last day will be devoted to trotting horses. The following list of premiums will be awarded:

Stallions, geldings, or mares, three years old or under, to go one mile in harness against time with catch weights \$75.  
Stallions, geldings or mares, four years old to go one mile in harness against time, with catch weights, \$75.  
Stallions, geldings or mares, five years old and over, to go one mile in harness against time according to rule, \$75.  
Each entry will be allowed three trials.

## The Drunkard's Daughter.

Go, feel what I have felt,  
Go, hear what I have heard—  
Sink 'neath the low a father's debt,  
And the cold, proud world's scorn—  
From all that's mine, I'll give you,  
Thy sole relief the tear.

Go, weep as I have wept,  
O'er a loved father's fall,  
See every child's promise swept,  
Yon's sweetest turned to gall;  
Hope's faded flowers strewn all the way  
That led me up to woman's day.

Go, kneel as I have knelt,  
Implore, beseech and pray—  
Strive the besotted heart to melt,  
The downward course to stay—  
Be cast, with bitter tears, aside,  
Thy prayers unheeded, thy tears defied.

Go, stand where I have stood,  
And see the strong man low  
With gasping teeth, lips barked in blood,  
And soil and livid brow;  
Go, catch his wailing glance and see  
There, mirrored his soul's misery.

Go, hear what I have heard,  
The sobs of sad despair,  
As memory's feelings found their way,  
From all that's mine, I'll give you,  
Have told him what he might have been,  
Had he the drunkard's fate foreseen.

Go, to my mother's side,  
And her cruel'd spirit cheer,  
Thine own deep anguish hide,  
While from her cheek the tear—  
Mark her dim'd eyes, her furrow'd brow,  
The gray that streaks her dark hair now,  
Her tell-tale frame, her trembling limb,  
And trace the ruin back to him  
Whose plighted faith in early youth  
Promised eternal love and truth—  
But who, forewarn'd, had fled, up  
This promise to the deadly cup,  
And led her down from love and light,  
From all that's mine, I'll give you,  
And chain'd her there, 'mid want and strife,  
That lowly thing—a Drunkard's Wife,  
And stamp'd on childhood's brow so mild,  
That whithering light—a Drunkard's Child.

Go, hear, and see, and feel, and know,  
What I have heard and seen, and known—  
Then look upon the wine cup's glow,  
See if its brightness can arouse,  
Thine eyes from favor you would try,  
If all preclude it—"This drink and die!"

Tell me I hate the bowl!  
I hate, abhor—my very soul  
With strong disgust is stir'd  
When'er I see, or hear, or feel  
Of the dark leverage of Hell!

**STREET MANNERS AND HABITS.**—Of course, we are the greatest, wisest, and most accomplished people in the world, but one now and then sees exhibitions of taste and virtue in the street that fall an arrow's head short of perfection. Notwithstanding the angelic nature of the fair sex, we now and then notice that they like to march three or four abreast on the sidewalk, with their expanded skirts occupying the whole available passway for pedestrians. As we are young and nimble, we do not mind a step off from the curb into the gutter, in order to let the radiant platoon pass without breaking line, but when we see an aged man, tottering under the infirmities of years, compelled to do the same thing, we are inclined to doubt the fairness, not of the ladies' faces, but of the monopoly of the sidewalk they so persistently claim.

There is a peculiar habit of some of the sterner sex, called men, which is refreshing to notice, as an exhibition of remarkable fine taste and decorum. That is, when a lady passes who is compelled to hold up her skirts to avoid the filth or wet on the pavement (?), to stop, turn round and examine with deliberation, not to say anxiety, her lower extremities—make a minute examination of her ankles, and whatever else a tilting hoop may chance to display. Tilted hoops, to be sure, often display charms to which the most cold-blooded may not always be insensible, and when one sees white hose, filled with the daintiest proportions, and moving with elastic and graceful step, just a few yards ahead, one is perhaps not called upon to cover his eyes with his hands; but to deliberately stop and turn round upon a passing woman for the purpose of inspecting such a phenomenon is not in the very best taste.

## Sobriety of the Jews.

As a nation, the Jews may be quoted as a singularly sober people. Dr. Asher, the medical officer of the Jewish board of guardians in Devonshire Square, a gentleman on whose experience and veracity the most perfect reliance may be placed, told us that in the whole course of his practice, which was most extensive, he had never met with a case of delirium tremens among the low Jews.

This qualification of extreme sobriety tells to the advantage of the poorer Jews in more ways than that of their immediate family connections. It is from that we may possibly trace their comparative immunity from insanity; this terrible malady, the most lamented possibility which can effect humanity, is far rarer among them than among the poorer class of Christians. Again, the benefit is felt to a great extent on their health. The poor Jews have a far more delicate constitution than our working classes generally, and the squalid and densely crowded localities they live in tend to make them still more liable to sickness. Yet, on the authority of Dr. Asher, there is far less difficulty in bringing them through serious cases of sickness or accident than the poorer Christians who he is called upon to attend, and this he attributes principally to their sobriety. His statement is also borne out by the records of the London Hospital. In that institution, more than one large ward is appropriated solely for the benefit of Jewish patients; and they notoriously recover more rapidly from the effects of serious operations than the Christian patient generally.

Another fruit of this extraordinary sobriety on the part of the Jews remains to be mentioned. For some years past the richer Jews have been attempting to persuade their poor to employ themselves in handicraft work instead of perpetually attempting to gain living by traffic. To a great extent they have succeeded, but the Jewish workmen as well as the street merchant is placed at a disadvantage when opposed to a Christian. They have two Sabbaths in the week to keep instead of one, besides a considerable portion of the Friday, consequently, the result of their earnings every week must be considerably lessened, and yet their natural sobriety compensates to a great extent for the loss which the practice of their religion imposes on them.

(Good Words.)

**ASTEROID.**—The Kentucky Yeoman says that this celebrated race horse has recovered from the indisposition which caused him to be thrown out of training, and has been put in training again, for the fall races.

## Lead Mines of Kentucky.

For many years lead has been found in different portions of Kentucky, but very little attention has been paid to the subject; and, for the want of skillful labor, the whole question of lead was almost forgotten, or at least, neglected; but at this time the interest on the lead question is growing, and the opinion at present is that lead will be found in quantities that will pay.

Major Clowney, in command of a detachment of the 30th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, two companies of which were from the lead mines of Wisconsin, while stationed at this place during the spring of 1865, discovered indications of lead sufficient to warrant the belief that the mineral would be found in paying quantities.

After the 30th regiment returned to Wisconsin and was mustered out of service, the Major, with a party of miners from the Wisconsin lead mines, returned to Kentucky, and commenced working on the farm of the late John Macklin, eight miles from Frankfort, in Franklin county.

This company have been at work since December last, and from the work done, and quantity of lead ore obtained, they feel confident that large bodies of lead will be found by sinking deep.

The company have one shaft 65 feet deep with mineral ore lead ore going down, and a second shaft is now being sunk, and a drift (or tunnel) being run to connect the two shafts together. Everything warrants the belief that deep lead mines will be found.

The company have twelve men at work, and the force is increasing as fast as room can be made for the men to work. The company have just completed a building on the ground sufficient for twenty-five men, which will be full in a few days.

Any person visiting the mines will be at once convinced that the work is in the hands of practical men—men that fully understand the business they are engaged in.

A furnace will be erected at once, and lead in a short time will be added to the articles of trade from Kentucky.

This company organized on the 25th of June, and will in a short time be in full operation under a charter.

[Ky. Yeoman.]

## All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Bonner's income, \$165,000 65.  
A Cabinet motto—the more haste the less speed.

Everybody is inn-disposed this weather and a sea shore inn is the tendency.

The war dispatches in English papers are said to puzzle the Germans exceedingly.

Small peaches and pears have been selling in the Cincinnati markets at 10 cents each.

The brick layers of Memphis have struck for \$7 per day.

A Nantucket girl who at the age of 15 married a man of 45, petitions for a divorce.

David Hill, of Vt., is dead. He was the owner of the celebrated "Black Hawk" horse.

Sewing silk, from American cocoons, is manufactured in Delaware.

People talk of declining health. But who really declines it, smartly asks Mr. Quill.

The Chinese population of California is stated at 58,300.

John Broughman is delighting the New Yorkers with "Columbus Reconstructed."

The new Bible House in London is expected to cost 20,000 pounds.

Judge Lovelace, of the Supreme Court of Missouri, is dead.

Two suicides in St. Louis last week. Poverty and jealousy.

The losses by fire throughout the United States for past six months are set at \$45,000.

A colored woman took a prize at the Lima, N. Y., Seminary.

McVicker's theater in Chicago took in \$120,383 last year.

A man died in Hoosick, N. Y., from being poisoned while handling hides.

Moseley is in Washington, but his raid is a peaceful one.

A project is on foot for tunneling the Mississippi at St. Louis.

A negro woman in Philadelphia horribly burned a black child by making it sit on a hot stove.

On the 17th of June fires and overcoats were required in Jefferson, Texas.

There is a natural gas spring near Buffalo, N. Y., from which it is proposed to supply Buffalo with gas.

A company has been formed in Charleston, S. C., to supply that city with pure water from the Edisto.

A poor hen-pecked husband desires us to offer in his behalf a liberal reward for his wife's lost temper. We do so gratuitously.

Near Greenfield, Wis., a man beat a lady and threw her baby at her, because she couldn't furnish him with work.

Mr. Stone committed suicide in Port Henry, N. Y., from religion. He was found with his bible beside him.

**THE HEATED TERM.**—From all parts of the country we have accounts of the intensely warm weather. We have no cause whatever to feel slighted.

**THE FAMILY VISITOR.**—This is the title of an excellent weekly paper, which has just superseded the Gazette, at Grenada, Miss. It is published by John N. Bowen, and edited by the Rev. Albert Moore. We wish it great success.

## Arrival &amp; Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.  
Morning Express.....9:30 A. M. 5:40 P. M.  
Night Express.....9:30 P. M. 5:40 A. M.  
JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.  
Morning Express.....7:00 A. M. 11:00 P. M.  
Evening Express.....2:15 P. M. 4:15 A. M.  
Night Express.....9:20 P. M. 4:25 A. M.  
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.  
Leland and Danville Express  
and Mail (daily except Sunday) 7:30 A. M. 2:00 P. M.  
Nashville Mail (daily).....7:40 A. M. 4:15 P. M.  
Nashville Express (daily).....7:50 P. M. 5:50 A. M.  
Bardonia Accommodation (daily except Sunday).....4:30 P. M. 6:35 A. M.  
LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT R. R.  
Morning Express.....9:00 A. M. 10:55 A. M.  
Evening Express.....4:20 P. M. 7:00 P. M.  
Accommodation.....5:15 P. M. 3:10 A. M.

## New Advertisements.

## FASHIONS FOR 1866.

## UNIVERSAL DEMAND!

J. W. BRADLEY'S

## DUPLIX ELIPTIC

## OR DOUBLE SPRING

## SKIRTS!

THEY will not bend or break like the Single Springs, and will ever preserve their perfect and beautiful shape, where three or four ordinary skirts are thrown aside as useless. They combine comfort, durability and economy, with that elegance of shape which has made the "DUPLIX ELIPTIC" the

## STANDARD SKIRT

## Of the Fashionable World

At Wholesale by the Leading Jobbers of this City.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CAREY,  
Sole owners of the Patent and exclusive Manufacturers.  
Warerooms and Office No. 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Beale streets, New York. jly21 ly

## NEW AND UNIFORM EDITIONS

## ARCHBISHOP SPALDING'S WORKS

In Five Volumes, 8vo.,  
JUST PUBLISHED, IN ONE VOL. 8vo. CLOTH,  
PRICE, \$3 50.

A NEW, improved and greatly enlarged edition of Miscellaneous, comprising Reviews, Lectures and Essays on Historical, Theological and Miscellaneous Subjects. By Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore.

This new and greatly enlarged edition of this learned and popular work has been carefully revised, and enlarged by the addition of upward of 150 pages of interesting and highly important matter, embracing among many other things an Essay on Common Schools throughout the World, a Lecture on the Origin and History of Libraries, an Essay on Demography and the Reformation, &c.

WEBB & LEVERING,  
No. 90 Main Street.  
July 21-1m

## REMOVAL.

## DUVALL, KETCHUM &amp; CO'S CARPET HOUSE,

THE CARPET HOUSE of Duvall, Ketchum & Co., has been removed from No. 81 Fourth Street, to

## The Carpet Warehouse

Established by our Senior in 1843, at No. 72 West Main, between 2d and 3d Streets, which has been refitted up and arranged in the most elegant style, with all the modern improvements that taste could suggest, and every facility to accommodate the rapidly increasing trade of our city and surrounding country. We invite our old customers in the country and city, and the public generally, to examine our varied stock, which will be found complete in every department, embracing in great variety:

Carpets,  
Oil Cloths,  
Curtain Materials,  
Cornices, Bands,  
Shades and Hollands,  
Plushes,  
Moquet,  
Ferry Cloths,  
Mosquito Bars, &c., &c.,

And every article in the Upholstery line, with a full assortment of STEAMBOAT, HOTEL and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, with a complete stock of RAIL PASSENGER AND SLEEPING-CAR FURNISHING, which will be made and finished to order.

By importing Carpets and other goods embraced in our stock DIRECT FROM EUROPE, we are prepared to meet any competition in our line, EAST or WEST; and with the determination to use our best endeavors to give entire satisfaction to our patrons, we ask for a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to us for the last twenty-three years in our old location, to which we have just removed. We have in our employ experienced Upholsterers, which enable us to make and lay carpets, oil cloths and curtains at short notice, in the best style.

DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,  
July 21-4t 72 Main, bet. 2d and 3d.

## INGALLS &amp; Co.

## WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES

No. 165 MAIN STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

## Commercial Department.

## Boston Produce Market.

[Reported expressly for the Industrial and Commercial Gazette, by Geo. W. Foster & Co., Commission Merchants, 21 Commercial St.]

Boston, July 17.

The past week has been a favorable one for business; the weather fair and fine. There is not much change in prices to notice. Some of the lower grades of flour have been in demand and a shade advance, shows some activity in the market. Capital is plenty and easily obtained on good security.

**Cotton**—Market has been quiet as the export is nearly suspended, and few sales to report. Prices range at \$3.35 for low middlings, \$3.67 for middlings, and \$4.02 for good middlings. Stock on hand small.

**Flour**—Market firm and demand steady. Receipts for the week 18,000 barrels. Rates on lower grades better; superfine \$9.75, common extra \$10.75 @ \$11.50, extra \$11.75 @ \$13.00, choice brands \$14.50. The new crop of wheat is coming in and in a few weeks we may expect to see new flour. Some samples of new flour have been received. The stock of old flour in this market is small. Rye flour is selling at \$7.00. Corn meal \$5.25 per bbl.

**Grain**—Receipts of corn this week has been over 50,000 bushels; the demand has been steady. Yellow \$1.10 @ 1.12, mixed \$1.02; stock of yellow in the market is small. Oats have been firm at \$0.55 for northern, \$0.45 for western. Rye \$1.20 @ 1.40. Shorts firm \$2.30 @ 25.00 per ton, middlings \$3.35 @ 35.00.

**Gunny Bags**—Demand small with few sales at 24c.

**Gunny Cloth**—Market firm, sales at 24c.

**Hides**—The demand for hides is better, and fair prices have been obtained. A choice lot of Texas sold for 18c, do. New Orleans 11c @ 11c, wet salted keep at 13c.

**Hemp**—Demand for hemp is limited and market quiet; no transaction of note for the week, and prices remain at the same.

**Provisions**—Market well supplied, prices have been maintained in uniform range. Prime pork \$27.25 @ 28.00, mess \$32 @ 34.00, clear \$36 @ 38.00. Beef is firm at \$20.22 for low mess, extra mess \$23 @ 24.00, family extra \$25 @ 26.00. Hams 19c @ 21c, leaf lard 20c, rendered 22c @ 23c. Butter a shade better. New York butter sells from 42c to 43c. Cheese, western fair 17c. Beans \$2.25 @ 2.50. Canada peas \$1.25.

**Wool**—The new clip begins to come in quite freely, which makes our market in wool lively. The demand is fully equal to the supply; prices have ruled firm; the holders at the west demand higher prices which checks the market. Receipts of the week foot up over a million pounds. Our city is rapidly becoming the great mart of the wool trade. Nearly three-fourths of the entire woolen manufacturers of this country are located in Massachusetts and other New England States. A lot of Ohio sold at 72c, Pecklock Pennsylvania sold at 82c, 100,000 pounds medium grades at 63c @ 65c.

## Trade With Canada.

From official statements it appears that our British-American trade is second only in importance to that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. The increase of our commerce with the two Canadian alone, last year, amounted to eighteen millions of dollars. The *Financial Chronicle* thinks that "when the Canadians and their fellow-colonists shall get their confederation into working order, and equalize and harmonize their tariff regulations, we may fully expect to see the principles of the recent fiscal legislation of Great Britain dominant in the British-American councils. One direct consequence of this, quite independently of the enormous and really unpreventable smuggling system to which it will give birth along a frontier line of thousands of miles in length, will be to make it advantageous for our internal trade to draw imports, even when they pass legitimately through the custom-houses, from Canada and British America, by way of our own Atlantic ports. The traders of the interior of New England, New York, and the Great West, were it only for the saving of the interest account on their transactions, will find it desirable to make their purchases in the marts of Canada and her adjacent provinces, and, unless some steps are taken to bring about a fair and general understanding on commercial questions an general intercourse, between these provinces and the States, we shall pretty certainly find, in the end, that the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, aimed by way of chastisement at the Canadians, has proved a severe blow to our own prosperity."

[From the Western Merchants' Price Current.]

## Practical Business Essays to Country Merchants.

## MAKING UP A BILL.

As this is the season for country merchants to make up their memorandum books preparatory to making their Fall purchases, a few hints on this topic, based upon a large experience, may not be unacceptable.

There are two things a retailer should attend to before he leaves home. First, to note down any standard article that he intends to purchase, specifying as to the quantities and qualities respectively. Second, to select the wholesale houses from which he designs to make his purchases, or at least to which he intends to give preference, in making his purchases.

"Making a memorandum book" is a more important thing than many persons are aware of. Properly done, it saves a merchant hundreds of dollars annually. He that depends upon his memory in ordinary transactions, where a mistake involves only the loss of a few dimes, or at the most, dollars, may indulge in the luxury of indolence, if he feels able to afford it; but in the matter of purchases for half a year's trade, the matter becomes serious.

There is a marked contrast observable in the actions of some merchants who will note down upon the blotter with singular accuracy, every cent and half cent of sales, letting nothing escape their notice, and will copy them with mathematical exactness in their day books

at the close of the day; yet, when starting for the Metropolis for their semi-annual supplies, amounting to thousands of dollars, will put all their faith in that treacherous thing, memory, as though it were the angels' record! A systematic business man will no more trust to his own memory in such things than he will to the memories of his customers.

It is the season for retail dealers throughout the country to make up their memorandum books. The expression, however, is too limited; every such man with a sound business education will have been making it up for months past. Such a man, from the time he opened his Spring supply of boxes, barrels and packages, to the hour he starts for his Fall stock of goods, has made daily visits to the blank book on which, with pen or pencil, he has entered "articles short," "articles in excess," "articles defective," or "articles in demand," etc., and it is from these sheets that he now "makes up his memorandum book."

But it will be asked by the reader, "have I then no use for memory?" is the pencil to be in place of a memory? We answer, there is very great need of a memory, without which no man ever made a successful merchant. You will need a strong and cultivated memory in examining the qualities of fabrics, in comparing cost and sale prices, in numberless matters of which we may speak more at length in future. But in the matter which forms the basis of this article, "making up a memorandum book," let the pen be your principal reliance. In preparing items for your purchases, then, you will carefully dissect the memoranda which you have been making since Spring last, or if you have not made them, you will proceed to do so as rapidly as possible. The memorandum book should be in convenient pocket form, of a hundred pages, arranged in the grand divisions of Drugs, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, etc.; every man is the best judge of what he wants. Place the costly articles first upon their respective pages.

It must be taken for granted that you know beforehand what is the aggregate of the purchases you intend to make. The merchant who comes to this city before deciding this important point, is a simpleton, who, if the truth were known, could not get credit for a dollar. We have been an observer of such men on their way home, and remarked the amazement and confusion which they evinced in summing up their purchases; in finding themselves "in" for a thousand or two more than they intended. We put such men down for bankrupts, their unbusinesslike habits will appear in all their doings and eventually work their certain downfall.

Again, we have not unfrequently conversed with country merchants in those hours of friendship which steamboat travel is apt to produce, and have heard them bitterly regretting the omission of certain articles from their purchases, occasioned solely by neglect in making entries before leaving home. One unhappy purchaser had forgotten his *black thread*; another his *hammers*, a third his *note paper*, etc., etc.

Admitting the importance of this memorandum-making, supposing the dealer has his figures all set, and firmness sufficient to keep within them, no matter what the temptation to excel, there is still a task that will demand all his knowledge of the general principles of business and the peculiar trade of his vicinity, to aggregate the amount correctly among the almost endless contents of a country store. This is the first great point in making up the bill, and to this we will turn our attention next week.

## Monetary.

The money market continues quiet, with no change to note. The demand for loans is limited, consequently matters work comparatively easy. An active demand for loans now would create a stringent market. As it is, balance continues very regular.

Exchange on New York is in better demand; bought at 1-20 discount to par, sold at par to 1-20 premium. Government Bonds continue active at high rates. Money being very abundant in New York, stimulates purchases for temporary investment. Besides, it is said the Government has, by manipulations, contributed to the advance. Any stringency, however, occurring in the New York money market will cause a material decline from the present high figures.

Gold continues to fluctuate slightly. The pacific intelligence from Europe caused a decline to 118, but it is to-day quoted at 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with a steady market. 5-20 Bonds are quoted in London, by last advice, at 67 and it is generally thought that they will continue to advance steadily. Should peace be made in Europe, they would be followed by a corresponding decline in Gold here. To-day's quotations from New York were as follows: 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  A. M., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  A. M., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  P. M., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  P. M. This market fluctuated in agreement with that of New York, a margin of 1 per cent. being made by brokers between their buying rates and New York quotations.

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## MULDOON, BULLETT &amp; CO.

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HALF BLOOD CASHMERE and Common,

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## Louisville Wholesale Prices.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED  
For the Week ending Friday, July 20.

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June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

## Wholesale Dry Goods Market.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED  
For the Week ending Friday, July 20.

At the close of the day; yet, when starting for the Metropolis for their semi-annual supplies, amounting to thousands of dollars, will put all their faith in that treacherous thing, memory, as though it were the angels' record! A systematic business man will no more trust to his own memory in such things than he will to the memories of his customers.

It is the season for retail dealers throughout the country to make up their memorandum books. The expression, however, is too limited; every such man with a sound business education will have been making it up for months past. Such a man, from the time he opened his Spring supply of boxes, barrels and packages, to the hour he starts for his Fall stock of goods, has made daily visits to the blank book on which, with pen or pencil, he has entered "articles short," "articles in excess," "articles defective," or "articles in demand," etc., and it is from these sheets that he now "makes up his memorandum book."

But it will be asked by the reader, "have I then no use for memory?" is the pencil to be in place of a memory? We answer, there is very great need of a memory, without which no man ever made a successful merchant. You will need a strong and cultivated memory in examining the qualities of fabrics, in comparing cost and sale prices, in numberless matters of which we may speak more at length in future. But in the matter which forms the basis of this article, "making up a memorandum book," let the pen be your principal reliance. In preparing items for your purchases, then, you will carefully dissect the memoranda which you have been making since Spring last, or if you have not made them, you will proceed to do so as rapidly as possible. The memorandum book should be in convenient pocket form, of a hundred pages, arranged in the grand divisions of Drugs, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, etc.; every man is the best judge of what he wants. Place the costly articles first upon their respective pages.

It must be taken for granted that you know beforehand what is the aggregate of the purchases you intend to make. The merchant who comes to this city before deciding this important point, is a simpleton, who, if the truth were known, could not get credit for a dollar. We have been an observer of such men on their way home, and remarked the amazement and confusion which they evinced in summing up their purchases; in finding themselves "in" for a thousand or two more than they intended. We put such men down for bankrupts, their unbusinesslike habits will appear in all their doings and eventually work their certain downfall.

Again, we have not unfrequently conversed with country merchants in those hours of friendship which steamboat travel is apt to produce, and have heard them bitterly regretting the omission of certain articles from their purchases, occasioned solely by neglect in making entries before leaving home. One unhappy purchaser had forgotten his *black thread*; another his *hammers*, a third his *note paper*, etc., etc.

Admitting the importance of this memorandum-making, supposing the dealer has his figures all set, and firmness sufficient to keep within them, no matter what the temptation to excel, there is still a task that will demand all his knowledge of the general principles of business and the peculiar trade of his vicinity, to aggregate the amount correctly among the almost endless contents of a country store. This is the first great point in making up the bill, and to this we will turn our attention next week.

## Monetary.

The money market continues quiet, with no change to note. The demand for loans is limited, consequently matters work comparatively easy. An active demand for loans now would create a stringent market. As it is, balance continues very regular.

Exchange on New York is in better demand; bought at 1-20 discount to par, sold at par to 1-20 premium. Government Bonds continue active at high rates. Money being very abundant in New York, stimulates purchases for temporary investment. Besides, it is said the Government has, by manipulations, contributed to the advance. Any stringency, however, occurring in the New York money market will cause a material decline from the present high figures.

Gold continues to fluctuate slightly. The pacific intelligence from Europe caused a decline to 118, but it is to-day quoted at 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with a steady market. 5-20 Bonds are quoted in London, by last advice, at 67 and it is generally thought that they will continue to advance steadily. Should peace be made in Europe, they would be followed by a corresponding decline in Gold here. To-day's quotations from New York were as follows: 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  A. M., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  A. M., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  P. M., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  P. M. This market fluctuated in agreement with that of New York, a margin of 1 per cent. being made by brokers between their buying rates and New York quotations.

Silver is bought at 10 and 13 per cent. under Gold for large and small pieces.

Exchange rates dull at 1-10 discount, buying, just selling.

## ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS.

## MULDOON, BULLETT &amp; CO.

Marble Works and Studio, in Carrara, Italy.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Mon. Chas. Bullett, Sculptor,

(Late of the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris.)

## STATUES,

## MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

Tablets, Vaults, Tiles, Vases, Mantels,

&c., &c.,

Executed from the best designs and choice

Italian Marble. Also,

THIRD annual exhibition of the Madison

County Stock, Agricultural, and Mechanical

Association! To be held on the Fair grounds

near Richmond, Kentucky, on Tuesday, August

14th, 1886, and continue four days.

July 7-14.

## Female Goats.

HALF BLOOD CASHMERE and Common,

for sale at fair prices. Apply at this

June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

June 9-14

## Drugs, Dyes, Oils, Paints, Glass, &amp;c.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED  
For the Week ending Friday, July 20.

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## Foundries.

J. S. LITHGOW,  
VINCENT COX,  
**J. S. Lithgow & Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**STOVES,**  
Castings, Tin, Copper and  
**SHEET IRON WARE.**

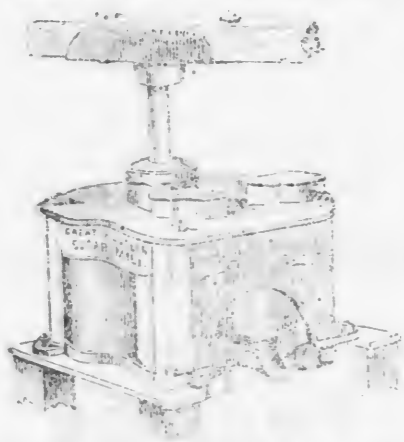
And Importers and Dealers in  
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire,  
**BLOCK TIN,**  
**TINNERS' MACHINES**

Hand Tools, &c.  
85 & 87 North-West corner Third and Main Streets.

Always in stock the most complete assortment of  
Manufactured Tin Ware,

AND  
House Furnishing  
**GOODS**

TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST.  
**VARIETY FOUNDRY**  
AND  
**MACHINE WORKS.**



**PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Sugar Cane Mills**

AND  
**EVAPORATORS,**  
Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw, Grist  
Mills & Agricultural Machinery,  
Small Castings, &c.  
Main Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.  
Job Work of all kinds done in good style, on  
short notice. (Dec 23 '11)

## Liquors.

**J. Monks & Cobb**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE  
Bourbon, Nelson, and Marion County  
**COPPER DISTILLED**  
**Whiskies,**  
NO. 287 MAIN STREET,  
Between Seventh and Eighth,  
**Louisville, Ky.**

G. H. COCHRAN. EDWARD FULTON.  
**COCHRAN & FULTON,**

(Successors to J. H. Cochran & Son.)  
**WHOLESALE**  
**Liquor Dealers**

NO. 330 MAIN STREET,  
Between Third & Fourth,  
**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

**Terry & Smith,**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

243 West Main Street,  
BET. SIXTH & SEVENTH.

300 bags Coffee,  
300 bbls. Refined Sugars,  
50 bbls. N. O. Sugar,  
1600 bbls. Flour, all grades,  
500 pkgs. Mackerel, bbls., half do kegs and  
kits.  
200 boxes Star Candles,  
100 " Mould "  
50 kegs Shot,  
50 kegs Nails,  
20 bags Rice,  
20 bbls. N. O. Molasses,  
Syrup in kegs, half bbls. and bbls.  
600 cases Canned Fruit,  
100 bbls. Whisky, also French Brandy,  
Champagne, Port, Madeira, Malaga and Sherry  
Wine, and a full assortment of Groceries. Man-  
ufacturers' Agents for the celebrated

"Wampoo Bitters."

April 28-11

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

THE undersigned is prepared to make Surveys  
of Oil and Mineral lands. Reports of Chem-  
ical Analyses will be included in the Geological  
Reports that are of value, on the lands surveyed.  
Chemical Analyses will be made and advice  
on matters of Science given, for which the  
charges will be moderate.

C. W. WRIGHT, M. D.,  
Professor of Chemistry in the Kentucky  
School of Medicine, corner 5th and Green sts.  
Feb. 3-11

## Foundries.

**JULIUS BARBAROUX,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
STEAMBOAT, STATIONARY AND  
PORTABLE

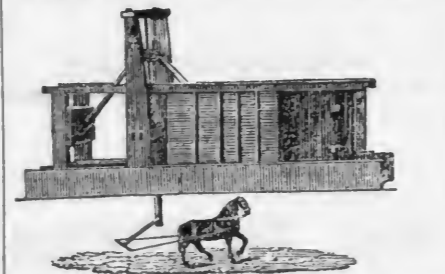
**STEAM ENGINES,**  
BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,

Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR  
SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar Mills,  
Mill Machinery, Cast and Wrought  
Iron Screw Pipes, Force & Lift Pumps  
of various kinds.

Hydraulic Presses & Machinery  
FOR MANUFACTURING TOBACCO.

Tobacco Screws and Presses.  
Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and  
Verandahs.

**CRAIG'S**  
EXCELSIOR COTTON AND  
**HAY PRESS.**



Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1865  
Premium taken at the Kentucky State  
Agricultural Fair, 1865.

This Press consists of but few parts, all simple  
and substantial.

One mule (or horse) and five hands can press from 50  
to 60 bales, weighing 500 lbs each, in one day of 10 hours;  
the bales, when finished, being 24 inches square and 4  
feet long, or can be made, if desired, 20 inches square and  
4 feet long; thus avoiding the necessity of compressing  
them again for the ship, and saving at least one half the  
baling and rope, besides a great saving in freight and  
hauling.

The Press, complete, (frame of the best white oak and  
well painted), will be furnished at my Factory for \$400,  
or delivered on board Boat, or at Railroad Depot, for \$425.  
When the purchaser prefers, a complete set of irons, with  
drawings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out the  
timber and put up the Press, will be furnished for \$450,  
including the right to use, delivered on Boat, or at Rail-  
road Depot. The Press, complete, weighs 8000 lbs; the  
irons only 1500 lbs.

**Oil Well Tools and Ma-  
chinery.**

Special attention given to the manufacture of  
**Engines, Boring Tools,**  
AND OTHER MACHINERY  
USED IN BORING FOR OIL & SALT.

A full stock of the best description of Tools always on  
hand, such as

Centre Bits, Reamers, Jars, Joints, Tem-  
per Screws, Rope Sockets, Sand Pumps,  
Rope Sheaves, Beam Plates, &c., &c.

Orders for any of the above articles, accompanied by  
the money, promptly attended to.  
Corner Floyd and Washington Streets,  
**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

**WASHINGTON**  
**FOUNDRY,**

Corner Ninth and Main Streets,

**DAVIES & CO.**  
Manufacturers of

Marine, Stationary and Portable  
**ENGINES.**

**OIL WELL,**  
Tobacco, Grist & Saw Mill

**MACHINERY**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Boiler, Sheet-Iron, Copper  
and Brass Work

JOS. W. MORRILL. GEO. WORTHINGTON.

**J. W. Morrill & Co.,**

SUCCESSORS TO

**J. T. SMITH & CO.,**  
No. 220 Main Street,

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**SADDLERY,**  
**Harness,**

**SADDLERY HARDWARE,**  
**TRUNKS,**

**Bags and Valises.**

**A. M'BRIDE,**

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN  
**Hardware & Cutlery**

**OIL & MINING IMPLEMENTS.**

MANUFACTURER OF  
**Planes & Mechanics' Tools,**

No. 75 Third Street,  
**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

## Sewing Machines.

**SINGER'S**

New Improved Family

**SEWING MACHINES,**

Simple,

Noiseless,

Perfect.

MAKES A STITCH ALIKE ON  
BOTH SIDES.

Is so simple that a CHILD can learn to use  
them by simply referring to the printed instruc-  
tions, which are sent with EVERY MACHINE.

**EVERY MACHINE**  
**WARRANTED.**

Hemming,  
Tucking,  
Quilting,  
Braiding,  
Cording,  
Felling,  
Stitching,

&c., on these Machines—done to PERFECTION.

They are the Best in the  
World.

OUR MANUFACTURING MACHINES

NO. 3, FOR CARRIAGE MANUFACTURES,  
No. 2, ("Imperial") for Boot and Shoe Makers,  
No. 2, for Tailors, &c.,

are so well known to require any especial no-  
tice.

Address  
**W. H. GOLDBERMAN & CO.,**  
Agents for the Singer Manufacturing Co.,  
NO. 7, MASONIC TEMPLE,  
March 10.—6m. Louisville, Ky.

**Miscellaneous.**

**CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!**

**Carriage Materials**  
AND  
**TRIMMINGS!**

**I. F. STONE,**  
No. 8 EAST MAIN STREET,  
Bet. First and Brook, North Side,

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on  
hand a large and complete assortment of  
Carriages, which he offers for sale at lowest  
market rates. His stock embraces, in part, as  
follows:

Fine Coaches, Slide Seat Buggies,  
" Bretts, Shifting Top do  
" Coupes, Plain do do  
Barouches, No Top do do  
Rockaways, Phaetons.

He trusts that an experience of over TWENTY-  
FIVE YEARS in manufacturing and selling Car-  
riages for the South and Southwest will still se-  
cure to him a share of that patronage which  
has been so liberally bestowed in the past.

To Carriage Manufacturers.

Referring to the title of this advertisement,  
I would call your attention to the  
Carriage Trimming and Furnishing De-  
partment.

Comprising every article used in the manufac-  
ture of Carriages, which I am prepared to sell  
at the lowest rates. A practical knowledge of  
the business enables me to select with care and  
judgment the different and many styles of  
goods used by manufacturers.

Your orders are respectfully solicited.  
May 19-3m

**U. B. EVARTS & CO.**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**FRENCH & AMERICAN**  
**WINDOW GLASS,**

**Paints,**

AND  
**PAINTER'S MATERIALS,**

**LINSEED OIL,**  
**Benzine, Varnishes**

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,  
**Carbon, Lard & Lubricating**  
**OILS,**

**Lamps & Trimmings,**

**LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &c.**

Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Sts.,  
**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

Feb. 3-11

## Millinery.

**L. & G. BRONNER & CO.,**

171 Main St., bet. 5th & 6th,  
**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Silks,**

**Ribbons,**

**Flowers,**

**Feathers,**

**Laces,**

**Hats,**

**Straw-**

**Goods,**

**Trimmings,**

**Pattern-**

**Bonnets,**

**Head-Netts,**

**Fancy Goods,**

AND  
**White Goods.**

Milliners and Merchants  
**FROM THE SOUTH,**

Buying in Louisville, will have no occasion to look far-  
ther for a stock adapted to their trade, as one of the firm  
in New York is always

**FIRST IN THE MARKET,**  
And we are supplied DIRECT from importers and  
manufacturers.

89 Franklin, New York.  
2 Franklin Block, Syracuse,  
49 Genesee St., Syracuse.  
**171**

**MILLINERY GOODS!**  
**WHOLESALE.**

**CANNON & BYERS,**

MAIN STREET,  
Between Fifth and Sixth,

**JOBBERS OF**

**MILLINERY**

AND  
**DRESS-MAKERS' SUPPLIES**

Having a resident buyer in New York, are constantly  
supplied with every novelty in their line, as it appears  
in that market.

They fill orders promptly and carefully, and buy what  
they do not have in their own stock.  
Louisville, Nov. 25-11

**Music.**

**THE BEST**  
**PIANOS**

ARE MADE BY

**Steinway & Sons,**  
**Chickering & Sons,**

**Erns & Gabler, and**  
**Kurtzman & Hinze.**

Schools, Teachers and the Trade supplied at lowest  
Eastern prices, by  
D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main St.  
Southwestern Agent for above celebrated manufactur-  
ers—70 Main Street, bet. Second and Third.

**THE BEST ORGANS**  
ARE MADE BY  
**S. D. & H. W. SMITH.**

Dealers supplied at lowest Factory prices, at their  
Wholesale Southern Depot.  
D. P. FAULDS,  
70 Main St., bet. Second and Third.

**Musical Instruments,**

STRINGS, &c., at wholesale, at lowest Eastern prices.  
D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main St.  
Importer of Musical Goods, and publisher of Music.  
Feb. 10-11

## Drugs and Medicines.

THOS. E. WILSON. AUTHUR PETER.  
W. H. DILLINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

**WILSON, PETER**  
**& CO.,**

(Successors to Wilson, Starbird & Smith.)

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS**

And Importers of Foreign  
Drugs and Chemicals

And Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glass-  
Ware, Tobacco, Snuff, Perfumery,  
&c., &c., &c.

167 Main street, Corner of Fifth

Also Proprietors of the

**LOUISVILLE**

**Chemical Works,**

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

We have removed our business to our own house on  
the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, (near our  
old stand,) where we are now prepared to execute the  
orders of our friends with facilities for the accurate and  
prompt dispatch of business, such as no house in the  
West can surpass. We have also removed the

**Louisville Chemical Works,**  
NO. 28, 29, and 30 FIFTH STREET,

Between Main and Water, in the rear of our Store.

We have introduced here entirely new, complete and  
expensive apparatus and machinery for the manufacture  
of

Pure Powders, Fine Chemicals, Ethers,  
Acids, Solid and Fluid Extracts,  
and all

Pharmaceutical Preparations  
of Standard Strength.

In all our preparations our guide shall be the code of  
the United States Pharmacopoeia. This addition of chem-  
ical manufacturing to our business as Wholesale Drug-  
gists enables us to meet the lowest Eastern prices for all  
articles of equal strength and purity, and, making our-  
selves these powders and preparations, we know and are  
directly responsible for their quality and standard  
strength.

A complete list of all our products sent by mail upon  
application to us. Special quotations also made to all  
Physicians and Apothecaries.

We are Agents in the States of Kentucky and Tennes-  
see for J. E. Nichols & Co.'s Chemicals.

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

We are the only Agents in this State of George Tienan  
& Co., of New York, whose instruments are so well  
known in this country and in Europe for their excellence  
and fine finish. We keep a large assortment of their in-  
struments, which we sell at their card rates.

We are also Wholesale Agents for

**Dr. John Bull's Medicines**  
And the Genuine  
**SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.**

All of which we offer at minimum prices.  
Feb. 10-11

**J. S. MORRIS & SONS,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**DRUGS**

AND  
**Fancy Goods,**

**154 MAIN STREET,**  
Between Fourth & Fifth,

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

**Henry Chambers & Co.**

WHOLESALE

**DRUGGISTS,**

219 MAIN STREET,  
Opposite Louisville Hotel,

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

R. A. ROBINSON, CHAS. H. PETTET,  
W. WALLACE POWERS, WM. A. ROBINSON.

**WHOLESALE**  
**DRUGGISTS,**

No. 515 Main Street,  
**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

EDWIN MORRIS. C. M. MORRIS.  
**EDWIN MORRIS & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE**  
**DRUGGISTS,**  
No. 197 West Main St.,  
(OLD NO. 528.)  
**BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH.**  
**LOUISVILLE KY.**

## Miscellaneous.

**SCOTT, DAVISON**

**& CO.,**

**Manufacturers**

**AND JOBBERS**

**OF**

**FINE**

**CLOTHING**

**AND**

**FURNISHING GOODS,**

**CORNER SIXTH & MAIN STS.,**

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

Manufactory 317 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Dec. 9-11.

**REMOVAL!**

**KAHN & WOLF,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF

**Ready-Made**  
**CLOTHING,**

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW  
STORE HOUSE,  
**NO. 270 MAIN STREET**  
**SOUTH SIDE.**

A few doors below Seventh.

Where they will be happy to see their old  
friends and customers, and the trade generally.

Buying exclusively for Cash, and Manufactur-  
ing their Goods in Philadelphia under the  
superintendence of one of the firm, give them  
facilities in business unsurpassed by any house  
in the West.

They are now receiving from their Manufac-  
tury a large and varied stock, adapted to the  
Spring and Summer Trade, and will sell their  
goods as low as they can be had in any of the  
Eastern Markets.

MANUFACTORY, NO. 22 SOUTH FOURTH  
STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.  
June 23-3m. KAHN & WOLF.

E. A. GARDNER. C. H. GARDNER.

**GARDNER & Co**

WHOLESALE GROCERS

## Business Directory.

**Agricultural Warehouses.**  
BRINK & RANSOM, 26 Second below Main.  
PITKIN, WARD & CO., 96 Main st., bet. 3d and 4th, south side.  
J. D. BONDURANT & Co., 105 Main St. bet. 3d and 4th, north side.  
BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY, 112 Main St., bet. 3d and 4th.  
SHERMAN & CO., Main bet. 6th and 7th sts.  
**Auction and Commission.**  
THOS. ANDERSON & Co., Main bet. 5th and 6th sts.  
**Architects.**  
BRADSHAW & BRO., 64 Main bet. 2d and 3d.  
STANCLIFF & VOGDES, Hamilton block, cor. Main and 6th sts.  
**Boots and Shoes.**  
INGALLS & CO., 155 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.  
PIATT & ALLEN, 154 W. Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.  
LOW & WHITNEY, 140 W. Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.  
T. L. WARREN & CO., 610 Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.  
LISHY, WHITE & COCHRAN, 214 W. Main st., next to cor. 6th.  
M. C. DUKBAUM & CO., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.  
SUTCLIFF, OWEN & WOOD, 180 north side Main st.  
**Boiler Makers.**  
JOHN PEARCE, Main st., bet. 11th and 12th.  
JOSEPH MITCHELL, Main, bet. 12th and 13th sts., south side.  
**Commission.**  
DORN, BARKHOUSE CO., 157 W. Main st., GEO. W. WICKS, 102 Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.  
STINE & CO., 69 Main street.  
**Cement Manufacturers.**  
SCOWDEN, RHORER & CO., 4th st., bet. Main and river.  
**Coal Dealers.**  
CHARLES MILLER, 4th bet. Main & river.  
**Crocker.**  
SODSLAW, FLEXNER & CO., W. Main bet. 6th & 7th.  
**Carpets, Oil Cloths.**  
W. H. MCKNIGHT, 114 Main, bet. 3d & 4th.  
J. G. MATHERS & CO., 106 Main bet. 3d & 4th.  
DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO., 81 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.  
**Carriages.**  
C. BRADLEY, Main, bet. Preston & Jack'n.  
I. F. STONE, near s. e. cor. Main and 1st.  
BAKER & RUBEL, 34th bet. Brook & Floyd.  
HORACE GOOCH, Jefferson, bet. 3d & 4th.  
**Clothing.**  
SCOTT, DAVIDSON & CO., s. w. cor. Main & 6th.  
JONES & TAPP, 200 Main St.  
KAIN & WOLF, 157 West Main.  
BARRIS, NAHM & ROSENBAUM, n. w. cor. Main & 5th.  
**Dry Goods.**  
T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN, 217 W. Main.  
J. M. ROBINSON & CO., 185 W. Main bet. 5th & 6th.  
BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO., 193 Main St., bet. 5th & 6th.  
CARTER & BROTHER, 105 Main St., bet. 5th & 6th.  
JOE T. TOMPKINS, 6th St., bet. Main & Market.  
D. B. LEIGHT & CO., 253 Main.  
ANDERSON, McCAMPBELL & CO., Main, bet. 5th & 6th.  
W. M. HINGSTADT, Main, bet. 5th & 6th.  
J. ULMAN & CO., Main bet. 4th & 5th.  
J. VON BORRIES & CO., 163 Main, bet. 4th & 5th.  
J. HELLMAN & SONS, Main, bet. 5th & 6th.  
SMITH & WADE, 271 Main, north side.  
**Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.**  
H. S. BUCKNER, Main bet. 5th & 6th.  
E. BROWN & CO., 192 Main street.  
J. KLAUBER & CO., 77, 5th st., bet. Main and Market.  
J. H. WRIGHT & CO., 156 Main st., s. side.  
HAYNES, NEEL & CO., 241 Main bet. 6th & 7th.  
**Furniture.**  
DAVIES & CO., No. 335, cor. 9th and Main.  
JULIUS BARBAROUX, cor. Floyd and Washington sts.  
HEAD & CO., Market bet. 5th and 6th sts.  
PEARSON, ATKIN & CO., 490 Main st., bet. 12th and 13th, n. s.  
DENNIS LONG, 9th st., bet. Main and River.  
**Furniture.**  
JOHN M. STOKES & SONS, Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.  
JOHN SIMM, Main st., bet. 8th and 9th.  
**Groceries, &c.**  
JACOB F. WELLER, 30 West Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.  
H. & W. O. GARDNER, 143 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.  
TUCK, DAVIS & CO., 222 Main st., bet. 8th and 9th.  
TERRY & SMITH, 243 Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.

## Miscellaneous.

**GEO. B. BLANCHARD**  
SUCCESSOR TO GEO. B. BLANCHARD & BRO.,  
**IMPORTER**  
—OF—  
**Mens' Youths' & Childrens' CLOTHING,**  
**AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS**  
Of Every Description.

Lisle Thread Under Wear,  
India Gauze " "  
Check Muslin " "  
Linen Drawers,  
English Half Hose,  
Cravats,  
Ties,  
Umbrellas,  
Canes,  
Perfumery,  
Combs, Brushes, &c.  
S. W. Corner Main and 2d Sts.,  
Sign of the Golden Hand,  
Louisville, Ky.  
April 21—tf

**JOHN PEARCE,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**LOCOMOTIVE AND UPRIGHT**  
Tubular Boilers,  
**FLUE & PLAIN**  
Cylinder Boilers  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
LARD-TANKS, BANK-VULTS,  
Chemical and Varnish Makers'  
**KETTLES.**  
Main Street, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

All work of the Best Material and Workmanship.  
Repairing promptly attended to,  
and all work warranted.  
April 28—tf

**DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,**  
Mats, Fine Curtain Materials and  
House and Steamboat Furnishing Goods,  
81 Fourth st., bet. Market and Main,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Our stock comprising in part of  
Royal Velvet Carpets, English Brussels Carpets, English  
Tapestry Carpets, American Tapestry Carpets,  
Brushed Stair Carpets, Three-Ply Carpets,  
Two-Ply Carpets, All Wool Ingrain Carpets,  
Hemp and Cottage Carpets,  
Hall and Stair Ventilation Carpets, and Stair Rods.  
All widths Floor Oil Cloths cut to suit the shape of  
halls and rooms.  
Having an entire new stock we offer every  
inducement to purchasers in the style, quality,  
and price of our goods. We ask an examina-  
tion of our varied assortment, which we offer at  
the lowest prices.  
Carpets warranted as represented.  
To dealers we offer unusual inducements in  
prices of all grades Carpeting, Oil-Cloths, etc.  
We are prepared to have Carpets and Curtains  
made up at short notice.  
DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,  
No. 81 Fourth Street,  
bet. Main and Market.

**Drs. T. W. & A. L. FOREMAN**  
ARE PERMANENTLY LOCATED ON  
Chestnut St., between 14th and 15th,  
Residence No. 571,  
Offer their professional services as Physicians to  
the citizens of Louisville, Ky., and the coun-  
try around, in all the various branches of their  
profession.  
Dr. T. W. Foreman having been for the last  
twenty years closely engaged in the treatment  
of Female Diseases, Diseases of the Lungs, Eye,  
Gonorrhea, &c., feels confident of being able to  
give satisfaction to all those who may call on  
him. Office at his residence, No. 571.  
April 21—tf

## Hats and Caps.

**SPRING OPENING**  
**THOMPSON & EDELEN**  
WHOLESALE  
**HATTERS,**  
269 WEST MAIN STREET,  
(Between 7th and 8th),  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Are now opening a large and carefully select-  
ed stock of  
**LADIES' GENTS',**  
**MISSSES' BOYS',**  
**AND CHILDREN'S**  
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.  
Comprising all the latest devices in Panama,  
Leghorn, Straw, Palm-leaf, Fur, Silk, Velvets,  
Cloth, and Wool, which they are offering at the  
very lowest cash prices.  
Our old friends and customers, and the trade  
generally, are politely requested to favor us  
with a call.  
Orders respectfully solicited.  
March 10—tf. **THOMPSON & EDELEN.**

**Wm. Piatt. J. D. Allen.**  
**PIATT & ALLEN,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS  
IN  
**BOOTS & SHOES**  
No. 195  
WEST MAIN STREET,  
Between Fifth and Sixth,  
Louisville, Ky.

**ANDREW LOW. ROLAND WHITNEY.**  
**LOW & WHITNEY,**  
WHOLESALE  
MANUFACTURERS,  
AND DEALERS IN  
**BOOTS & SHOES**  
190 Main Street,  
Between Fifth and Sixth, South Side,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
March 21—tf

**FLETCHER'S**  
**PATENT**  
**ROTARY ENGINE.**  
HAYING purchased the patent right for the  
State of Kentucky, we have made the nec-  
essary arrangements for the manufacture of  
these Engines. We are prepared to furnish  
them of all sizes, at short notice.  
Their great economy in price, as well as sim-  
plicity and durability, must recommend them  
to speedy and universal favor.  
Orders may be left with Jno. B. Davis & Co.,  
corner Ninth and Main Streets, or addressed to  
BENJ. RANKIN & CO.,  
Box No. 147, Louisville, Ky.

**READY FOR SALE.**  
We have six Engines now ready for sale,  
each six-horse power. Price \$275, with guar-  
antee.  
B. R. & CO.  
June 17—tf

## Books &amp; Stationery.

J. P. MORTON. } Established 1825. { ALEX. GRISWOLD.  
J. B. BANGS. } H. M. GRISWOLD.  
**JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,**  
No. 156 West Main St.,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Publishers,  
Booksellers,  
Stationers  
AND  
**Blank Book**  
MANUFACTURERS.  
THE attention of dealers is especially called  
to our large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS, em-  
bracing a complete assortment of all Books in  
use in the Schools and Colleges of THE SOUTH-  
ERN STATES, which our position as THE ONLY  
SOUTHERN HOUSE ENGAGED IN THE PUBLICATION OF  
SCHOOL BOOKS, enables us to offer on the most  
favorable terms. In the other departments of  
our business, our stock will be found equally  
complete.  
Law, Medical & Miscellaneous Books,  
Writing Paper, Envelopes and  
Stationery of all kinds.  
All Orders will receive prompt and  
careful attention.  
Feb. 3—ly

**Dry Goods.**  
**S. ULLMAN & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**DRY GOODS**  
New No. 159,  
(OLD NO. 430),  
MAIN ST.,  
North Side between Fourth and Fifth,  
T. ULLMAN, } Louisville, Ky.  
B. HESS, }  
J. P. BAMBERGER. }  
April 7—tf  
D. B. LEIGHT. E. F. COOKE. L. PORCH.

**D. B. LEIGHT & CO.,**  
**DRY GOODS**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
North West Corner 7th & Main Streets  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Dec. 2—ly.  
**GROVER & BAKER'S**

**HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH**  
**SEWING MACHINES.**  
5 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.  
H. BOSTWICK, Agent.  
Feb. 24—tf  
CHAS. G. JONES. PRES. H. TAPP. JNO. H. LEATHERS.

**REMOVAL.**  
**JONES & TAPP,**  
**WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,**  
HAVE removed from No. 200, South side Main St. to No.  
239 and 241, North side of Main near Seventh street,  
in the  
**National Express Building.**  
We now have four of the most spacious  
and elegant and Rooms in the South or  
West—each floor measuring 5,000 square  
feet—making a grand total of 20,000  
square feet of flooring, on which to do  
business. We will be in daily receipt of  
and invite our friends and the trade to  
call and examine our stock and premises.  
July 14—tf  
**WANTED.**  
CAST SCRAPS,  
July 14—tf  
By F. W. MERZ.

## Dry Goods.

J. A. CARTER. J. G. CARTER.  
**CARTER & BROTHER,**  
JOBBER IN  
Staple and Fancy  
**DRY GOODS,**  
AND  
**NOTIONS.**  
Cor. Sixth & Main Sts.,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

GEO. W. MORRIS. J. M. HEATH.  
**GEO. W. MORRIS,**  
WHOLESALE  
**GROCER,**  
AND  
DEALER IN  
**Foreign Fruits.**  
No. 113 Main Street,  
(North side),  
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Agent for the sale of the Best Brands of Cop-  
per Distilled Whisky.

WHERE can be found at all times a large and well  
assorted stock of choice Goods, embracing a greater  
variety than is usually kept in houses in this line of busi-  
ness here or elsewhere. City and Country Merchants  
are invited to call and examine for themselves before  
making their purchases.  
Feb. 24—tf  
**J. NTHONY,**  
DEALER IN PURE  
**COPPER DISTILLED WHISKY**  
Foreign and Domestic  
**LIQUORS,**  
Pickles,  
Cider,  
Sour Krout,  
Potatoes,  
Butter,  
Eggs, &c., &c.  
And also Manufacturer of  
**PURE CIDER VINEGAR.**  
A large supply constantly in store, low to the  
trade.  
No. 27, Fourth St., bet. Main and Water,  
Louisville, Ky.  
April 21—3m

**Rolling Mill.**  
**LOUISVILLE**  
**ROLLING MILL COMPANY**  
T. C. COLEMAN, President.

Warehouse Main St., bet. Bullitt & Fifth.  
MANUFACTURE and KEEP CONSTANT-  
LY ON HAND the Largest and Most Complete  
Assortment in the West of all kinds of  
**Bar, Boiler, Sheet & Roof**  
**IRON,**  
All warranted of Superior Quality.  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
English, German and American  
**STEEL,**  
NAILS, SPIKES, ANVILS, VISES, AX-  
LES, HORSE AND MULE SHOES  
AND NAILS, &c.  
All at the Lowest Market Rates.  
Highest prices paid for Wrought and  
Cast Scrap.  
**Stove-Pipe and Roofing Iron.**  
A Large Assortment of SHEET IRON, of  
our own manufacture, from  
No. 10 to 27, STONE COAL and CHARCOAL,  
On hand and for sale, low.  
**LOUISVILLE ROLLING MILL CO.**

**J. M. WRIGHT,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office No. 8 Bank Building, corner of Sixth  
and Main Streets,  
Louisville, Ky.  
April 14—6m

**W. WYATT,**  
**UNDERTAKER,**  
S. W. COR. SEVENTH & JEFFERSON STS.,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

## Dry Goods.

W. J. TAPP, } of Florence, Ala.  
THOS. J. TAPP, }  
late of Chamberlin & Tapp.  
E. W. KENNEDY, } of Florence, Ala.  
ED. P. WALSH, }  
of Kentucky.  
**TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH,**  
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS  
OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**NOTIONS, &c.**  
268 WEST MAIN STREET,  
South Side,  
Between Seventh and Eighth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

H. BAMBERGER, } New York.  
N. BLOOM, }  
L. BAMBERGER, } Louisville.  
**BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**FOREIGN**  
AND  
**DOMESTIC**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
193 Main St., north side,  
(OLD NO. 524),  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. M. ROBINSON, } C. T. SUTFIELD. } R. T. KARNER.  
**J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**Foreign and Domestic**  
**DRY GOODS!**  
No. 185 MAIN STREET,  
BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

T. SLEVIN, } R. D. SLEVIN, } T. P. CAIN.  
**T. & R. Slevin & Cain,**  
IMPORTERS AND  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC**  
**DRY GOODS.**  
Old No. 606 Main Street, New No. 217  
Main Street,  
Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**Now RECEIVING, LARGE SUPPLIES**  
**OF SEASONABLE**  
**FANCY & STAPLE**  
**Goods,**  
To which we invite the attention of  
the Trade.